THE FIRST PART OF THE FRENCH GRAMMAR,

Artificially reduced into Tables, by Arte locall, called the Arte of MEMORIE.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Contayning (after an extraordinary and most easie method) the *Pronounciation* and *Orthographie* of the *French tongue* according to the new manner of writing, without changing the originall or old, for the vnderstanding of both, by a *Reformed Alphabet* of 26. Letters, and by a *Triple distinction* of Characters (*Roman*, *Italian*, and *English*) representing vnto the eye, three sorts of pronounciations, distinguished by them: *Proper*, signified by a *Roman* character; *Improper*, noted by an *Italian*; and *Superfluous* marked by an English: as in these words, *temps*, *compter*, *fault*, escripvant &c.

And as most amply is declared in the explication of the foresaid *Reformed Alphabet*, and letters in it otherwise ordered, and named then heretofore, and two, otherwise shaped, as I. and A. (named jé. and vé.) for j. and v. consonants, &c.

In which is taught, the vniversall knowledge of the foure materiall parts of *Grammar*, (1. *Letter*. 2. *Sillable*. 3. *Diction*. 4. *Locution*) for the better vnderstanting of the rules of the triple pronounciation aforesaid.

Also the *Artificiall* and *generall declination terminative* of Nounes and Verbes.

Lately compiled by William Colson *of London, Professor of Litterall and Liberall Sciences.*

LONDON
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1620.

TO THE WORSHIPFVLL, WORTHIE, AND vertuous Gentleman, *M.* EMANVEL GIFFARD, *Esquier.*

WOrshipfull Sir, After hauing spent many yeeres beyond Sea, as well in learning my selfe as in teaching others (specially Noblemen, and Gentlemen) such laudable Arts, and quallities, as are most fitting for a Gentlemans exercise, and now being returned into my natiue Countrey, for the benefiting of the same, I haue since my arriuall (according to the small portion of my slender skill) done my best endeauour, in compiling certaine litterall workes, for the aduancement of my louing Countrymen, in the knowledge of literall sciences: amongst others, I haue lately compiled a French Grammar diuided into foure parts, after a new method and (as I hope) to the purpose, of which, the first I haue thought good to let wander through the world, seeking his best welcome, euery where vnder the most Ancient, Worshipfull, Worthy, and Noble Name of the house of the *Giffards*, and to dedicate and giue the same, as a token of duty and good will, vnto your Worship (no lesse well and worthily from thence descended, then truly ascended

ded in all degrees of learning and vertue) my first begotten and approued good friend, since my comming into England, from whom I haue receiued so many liberalities and fauours, and which hath beene, and remaineth still (I most humbly thanke you) a right hand vnto mee, in all vertuous resolutions, and honest enterprises.

Accept (I beseech your worship) this my simple gift, and still continue your wonted friendship and fauours vnto the giuer, who alwaies will (God willing to whom I commit you) liue, and die,

Your most faithfull friend

and Seruant,

W. COLSON.

THE FIRST PART OF GRAMMAR called *Orthographie*, reduced into Tables.

Orthographie is the first part of Grammar teaching to pronounce properly, and to write, and read correctly the tongue whereof it treateth, without default, superfluity, or blurpation of any *Letter*, in any *Sylloble*, *Diction*, or *Locution*, which are the foure materiall parts of the foresaid Grammer, and euery lesser part is of the greater, as the letter of the syllable, the syllable of the diction, the diction of locution.

Of Letters, or litterall Elements.

The *Letter* is the least part of Locution, compounded of many dictions, as the diction of syllables, and the syllable of letters.

In euery *Letter* many things are to be considered, but most generally and chiefely three, to wit, the *Voice* or *Sound*, the *Denomination* or *Name*, the *Character* or *Forme*, to which may be added *Order locall*.

The *Voice*, is an audible sound, and is of diuers kinds, but generally of two, *Articulated* and *Vnarticulated*.

The *Articulated voice*, is an humane audible sound formed and uttered by the mouth of man, and instruments vnto it belonging, as the throate, tongue, teeth, palat or roofe, and the lips.

The *Inarticled* voice, is any other sound inhumane not formed by the mouth of man, as the sound of instruments, beasts, bodies, &c.

The *Denomination*, is the name by which euery letter is named, to wit, with a general name common to them all, as *element*, or with a special name belonging to many, but not to all, as *Vowell* and *Consonant*, or *Semi-vowell*, *Mute*, or with a proper name peculiar to one onely letter, as a, is named a, b, is named be &c.

The *Character*, is an artificiall note, figure, or forme, by which euery letter is noted, figured, or formed to the eye, either with a great forme, as great A, or with a little forme, as little a.

The *Order locall*, is a local disposition or placing of all the letters the one after the other in a row, called the *Christ-crosse-row*, *Alphabet* or the A b c. and is of two sorts, *Disordered* and *Wellordered*, or *Deformed* and *Reformed*.

The *Disordered* or *Deformed Alphabet* is, in which the letters are disorderly placed, unfitly named or pronounced out of good order, as their ordinary Alphabet set downe ordinarily, as in manner following by double formes great and little.

A Table containing the forme of the deformed Alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u w x y z.
a be ce de e ef ge aſh i ka el em en o pe qu er es te v we ex y ezed.

Some of the which letters are more improperly pronounced and named by the vulgar sort and ignorant teachers, as in manner following with double syllables, to wit.

f, h, l, r	is named	effe, aſhe, elle, erre	n, m, s, z	is named	enne or anne. emme or amme. eſſe. ezed or ezede.

The *Reformed* and *well-ordered Alphabet* is that order or row of letters in which they are all orderly set downe in a conuenient number, expressed by distinct characters and proper names signifying so many simple voices, in such sort that all letters of like sound, nature, and surname follow each other, and excluding all improper or double letters, as in the table follow-

following, containing the foresaid reformed Alphabet as may e doth appeare vnto the eie in which the proper names of vowels are expressed by them selues, and the proper names of consonants two manner of waies: first, with the vowell é going before in the same syllable: secondly, with the vowell é going after the one sort of names as proper and conuenient as the other, and both very good and most easily learned in the space of an houreby heart.

A Table containing the forme of the reformed Alphabet.

A	E	I	O	I	Y	V	H	S	Z	X	I	L	R	N	M	F	A	B	P	:	D	T	G	K	C	Q.
A	é	e	o	i	y	u	ch	és	éz	éx	éi	él	ér	én	ém	éf	éa	éb	ép	éd	ét	ég	ék	éc	éq	
proper names:							hé	sé	zé	xé	ié	lé	ré	né	mé	fé	aé	bé	pé	dé	té	gé	ké	cé	qe	
speciall names.								8. Semi-vowels.								10 Mutes.										
7. Vowels.							Aspiration	18. Consonantes.																		
Elements or Letters.																										

In which Table is to be seene in the first row, how all the foresaid letters are expressed with great shapes: in the second row the same letters againe expressed with little shapes: in the the third row the proper names and sound of euery letter and consonant, are expressed with simple syllables, beginning with the vowell é: and in the fourth row, with other proper names and sounds expressed with contrary syllables ending with é: the vowels are expressed, named, and pronounced by themselues, vnder the foresaid proper names of letters are placed the speciall names of consonants, to wit, *Semy-vowels* AND *Mutes*, and vnder them, generall names, vowels, and consonants: and last is placed the most generall name agreeing vnto all, Elements or letters: And all, the said Alphabet is briefly contained in these 5. artificiall words, to be had by heart.

Haeoiu-sezexeie-lereneme-feacbepe-detegeke.

* * * . . . . . .

Comprehending a. e. vnder æ. y vnder i vowell, w vnder u. vowel, and c. q. vnder k.

Other names and distinctions of letters shall bee declared more commodiously hereafter.

Table briefly containing the accents, notes and *points belonging to the foresaid Letters and to Orthographie*

Accenting notes of Vowels, to wit.

accent accute, noted ouer a vowell, acutely pronounced, as á.é.í.ó.ú.

accent grave, noted ouer a vowell, gravely sounded, as à.è.ì.ò.ù.

accent circumflexe, noted ouer a vowel circumflexly sounded, as â.ê.î.ô.û.

With all which notes, or some others, the vowel in euery long syllable, is or may bee noted, or for distinction sake of equinocall words, as á.é.í.ó.ú.

Notes of connexion and separation of Letters in Syllables.

æ A contracting note of two letters into one syllable, or of 2. syllables into one, as aî.

¨ A dividing note of one syllable into two, as aï.

Notes of Position and Ablation.

' Note of *Position*, or putting of a letter or syllable at the beginning, middle, or ending of a word perfect of it selfe, as a in aage, e in aisement, g. in soing.

' Note of *Ablation*, or taking away of a letter from the beginning, ending, or middle of a word, as in these wordes, 'eure, l'airay, l'hom': for heure, laisseray, lhomme.

Notes of compounded words in Composition, or pronounciation.

- Note of compounding two or three words in one to signifie one onely thing, as chausse-pied a shooing horne au-iour-d'huy this present day

- Note of sounding many words together into one, in assertion or interrogation, examples: batez-le, beate him: auray-ie, shall I haue: and of an imperfect word placed in the end of a line, as for example in Pater, a Father.

Notes, or points to distinguish the pauses, or breathings betwixt words in locutions or sentences.

, *Point imitall*, or *Comma*.

: *Point mediall*, or *Colon*.

. *Point finall*, or *Periode*.

? *Point Interrogatiue*, or of *Interrogation*.

! *Point Admiratitiue*, or of *Admiration*.

() *Point Parenthesis*, or of *Interiection*.

Example of the foresaid points; Comma, Colon, and Period.

A more perfect explication of the effects and vse of the foresaid accents, notes, and points, shalbe taught hereafter in the end of this first part, after the rules of pronounciation

Table

Table containing the repetition of the foresaide reformed Alphabet of Letters, hauing their proper sounds, and names expressed, for the most part, by the first syllable of signifying words: vnto which Alphabet are added the compounded vowels called *Dipthongs* of 2. vowels, or *Tripthongs* of 3. vowels: with most notable and best elected examples to be learned perfectly by hart.

Vowels	*Examples*	*Dipthongs*	*Tripthongs*
A. á.	âge. Adam.	ia. ouy-dia	eay. mangeay.
E. é	ésté. Eve.	ie. disiez,	aye. ayent.
E. e.	éstre. Estiêne.	io. disions.	eau. beau, peau.
O. ó.	Olive. obole.	iu. piuler.	iau. miauler.
I. i.	inimitie.	ua. suader	
Y. y.	yvre.	ue. escuelle.	iei. aieil.
V. ú.	usage. vsure.	ui. huile	oei. oeil.
		uo. quoter.	uei aueil.
		ae. paelle.	
Aspiration.		ao. aotre, or	ieu Dieu, lieu.
H. h.	heron.	(autre.	oeu. oeuare.
Consonants.		ea mangea.	ueu. cueux.
Semi-vowels		eo. mangeons	eue sçeue.
S. s.	essemé, essence.	oa. poale.	eui. euil. for oeil.
Z. z.	zele, ezed.	oe. roe, loe.	
X. x.	extreme, extant.	(or roy. loy. &c.	eoy. mangeoy
I. i.	ienice, ielousie.	ai. paiër.	oye foye, roye.
L. l.	elle, ellement.	au. autre,	aou. aoust.
R. r.	erre, erreur.	(or aotre.	oua. pouale.
N. n.	ennemy, entre.	ei. peindre.	oue. loue.
M. m.	emmené.	eu. feu peu.	oui. ouy-dia.
Consonants.		oi. oint,	uye. truye.
Mutes.		ou. outre	
F. f.	effeminé.		
A. a. or v.	aerité, aenir.		
B. b	ebbe.		
P. p	perir.		
D. d.	deniër.		
T. t.	étté, for esté.		
G. g.	guerir.		
K. k.	kebule.		
C. c.	cocu, or coqu.		
Q. q.	querir, cinq.		

Improper vowels, compounded of two like vowels, or with vowels of which some one is not sounded, to wit,

aa	for	â	as	aage for âge.
ee		è		aiséement.
oo		ô		rooler, róler.
uu		û		qu'un. cun.
oe		ê		coene, céne.
oeu		eu		oeuvre.
uen		eu		cueur, keur.

The vtilities of the foresaid reformed *Alphabet*.

FIrst, the foresaid reformed Alphabet is of such facility by reason of the good order, names, and surnames of the letters, in it contained and explication of the same hereafter folowing, that it is learned of euery one (being but of a reasonable capacity) in one houre at the most.

Secondly, being learned it may be said 3. or 4. times ouer with great facility before that the ordinary or disordered Alphabet once.

Thirdly, by the due application of the foresaid reformed Alphabet wel vnderstood and the explications of it hereafter folowing, the perfect pronounciation, reading, & writing of the French tongue is gotten in the space of one mouth or thereabouts.

Fourthly, by the efficacy, vertue, and facility of the said Alphabet, each one may learne with great facility the arts of *Orthography*, *Stenography*, *Steneography*, and such like, sooner then otherwise: also most speedily, and in very shorte time the dictionary of any mother tongue or other, but especially, those dictionaries of our setting forth, tending to the acquisition of the English, French, and Latine tongues, which more properly are to bee named, *Repertories*, and all other workes of ours shortly to bee printed, tending to the knowledge of the foresaide tongues: in which Workes is set downe by Art and order local (called the Art of memory) most easie and briefe rules to learne the foresaid bookes by heart.

Fiftly, the said Alphabet being had well by heart, nothing in this Grammar shall seeme strange vnto the reader which otherwise willnot, or cannot be apprehended, much lesse comprehended or well vnderstood without quadruple labour and losse of time.

Table

Table containing the repetition of the foresaide reformed Alphabet of Letters, having their proper sounds, and names expressed, for the most part, by the first syllable of signifying words: vnto which Alphabet are added the compounded vowels called *Dipthongs* of 2. vowels, or *Tripthongs* of 3. vowels: with most notable and best elected examples to be learned perfectly by hart.

Vowels	*Examples*	*Dipthongs*	*Tripthongs*
A. á.	âge. Adam.	ia. ouy-dia	eay. mangeay.
E. é	éſté. Eve.	ie. disiez,	aye. ayent.
E. e.	éſtre. Eſtiéne.	io. disions.	eau. beau, peau.
O. ó.	Olive. obole.	iu. piuler.	iau. miauler.
I. i.	imimitie.	ua. ſuader	
Y. y.	yvre.	ue. eſcuelle.	iei. Aieil.
V. ú.	uſage. vſure.	ui. huile.	oei. oeil.
		uo. quoter.	uei. Aueil.
		ae. paelle.	
Aſpiration.		ao. aotre, or (autre.	ieu. Dieu, lieu.
H. h.	heron.	ea mangea.	oeu. oeuare.
Conſonants. Semi-vowels		eo. mangeons	ueu. cueux.
S. ſ.	eſſemé, eſſence.	oa. poale.	eue ſçeue.
Z. z.	zele, ezed.	oe. roe, loe.	eui. euil. for oeil.
X. x.	extreme, extant.	(or roy. loy. &c.	eoy. mangeoy
I. ſ.	ienice, ielouſie.	ai. paiër.	oye foye, roye.
L l.	elle, ellement.	au. autre.	aou. aouſt.
R. r.	erre, erreur.	(or aotre.	oua. pouale.
N. n.	ennemy, entre.	ei. peindre.	oue. loue.
M. m.	emmené.	eu. feu. peu.	oui. ouy-dia.
Conſonants. Mutes.		oi. oint.	uye. truye.
		ou. outre	
F. f.	effeminé.		
A. a. or v.	aerité, aenir.		
B. b.	ebbe.		
P. p	perir.		
D. d.	denier.		
T. t.	étté, for eſté.		
G. g.	guerir.		
K. k.	kebule.		
C. c.	eocu, or coqu.		
Q. q.	querir, cinq.		

Improper vowels, compounded of two like vowels, or with vowels of which ſome one is not ſounded, to wit,

aa		â		aage for âge.
ee		è		aiſeement.
oo		ò		rooler, róler.
uu	for	û	as	qu'un. cun.
oe		ê		coene, céne.
oeu		eu		oeuvre.
ueu		eu		cueur, keur.

The

In which distinctions of letters, by distinguished names are comprehended the chiefest difficulties of the *French Grāmar*, applicables also to the Grammars of all other tongues, as may appeare by the explication following of the foresaid distinctions of names.

The *explication* of the foresaide names and distinctions of letters.

Throated letters are sounded or pronounced in, or out of the throate without any ayde or little of the tongue, or any other instrument of the mouth: as the vowels, a.é.e.i.y.o.u. Also, h called note of aspiration, and the compounded vowels before specified in the in the end foresaid reformed Alphabet.

Hissing or *Serpentine letters*, are sounded and pronounced hissingly, with a hissing, whizzing, or whisling sound, as blowing betwixt the teeth, approaching the tongue vnto the palate or roofe of the mouth open, as these foure following, s, z, x, ɪ. of which the last ɪ named ɪe is written most iustly for j consonant, to distinguish it from i vowell in name and shape: to which may be added x. or z. vsurped for s. Also. ch. taken for sh, as in these French words, cecy, deça, conçu, chemise, &c.

Lipped Letters, are sounded and pronounced with the lippes, as f.A.m.b.p. of which the two first, f.A. are sounded with the neither lippe touching the vpper teeth, and the other three. m b p. with both lippes ioined together before they may be expressed.

Touthed Letters, are sounded and pronounced in touching the vpper teeth with the ende of the tongue, toward the neither or bigger part of them, adioining to the roofe of the mouth, as these fiue, l, r. n. d. t. vnto which may be added ʒ or ϑ, for (th) in these English words, that, the, thee, thine those, th'usage, &c.

Rooted Letters, are sounded and pronounced with the roote of the tongue, the mouth somewhat more then half open, as g.h. also c. q taken and pronounced for k.

Vowels, or *Vocals* are throated letters sounded in the throat, making a perfect sound by the selues, to wit, a.e.i.y.o. u. Also the compounded vowels to which is reduced h. note of aspiration

Consonants, or *Consons*, are the other letters, not sounded or pronounced without a vowell going before or comming after

in

in the ſame ſillable, as s. z. x. l. r. n. m. f. a. b. p. d. t. g. k. c. q.

The vowell is of two ſorts, *ſimple* and *compownd*.

Simple vowels, are onely the aforeſaide, a. é. e. i. y. o. u.

Compound vowels are thoſe alſo mentioned in the table of the reformed Alphabet, conſiſting of two or three vowels pronounced together in one ſyllable, as ia ie io, &c.

The Conſonant is alſo generally of two ſorts, to wit, *Semivowels*, and *Mutes*.

Semi vowels are conſonants ſounding ſomewhat of themſelues, or neereſt in ſound vnto a vowell, as s z x ſ. l r n n. the which are moſt vſually (though not neceſſarily) ſounded or named with the vowell é going before.

Mutes or *muettes* are the other conſonants, nothing ſounding without a vowell before or after, and vſually with e after, as f. a. b. p. d. c. g. k, alſo c. q. for k.

The foreſaid Conſonants are otherwiſe diuided into Liquids and *Vnliquids*, or *Mollified* and *Vnmollified*.

Liquified or *mollified letters* are al Cõſonants pronounced ſomtimes liquidly, to ſay, with liquefaction, or mollification, cloſely, ſoftly, mildly, gently, & moſt eaſily touching the palat or roofe of the mouth with the plat, flat, or the middle part of the tongue, procuring agitation of ſpittle on both ſides of the ſame, as not only, l. r. n. m. but all other Conſonants going before a compound vowell beginning with u in the ſame ſyllable (to wit, before ua ue ui uo uu, &c. As lua vua nua mua ſua tua, &c.) Alſo l before or after the vowell i. or a compound vowell ending in i. in the ſame ſyllable, to wit, before or after i. ai. ei. oi. oui. iei. oei. uei, as in theſe ſyllables, il, ail, eil, oil, uil, ouil, icil, oeil, ueil. ille, aille, eille, oille, uille, ouille, ieille, oeille, ueille.

Alſo g, before n, e, before h, in the ſame ſyllable with a vowell following but chiefly, gn following i, as igna, igne, igni, igno, ignu, igniau or igneau. aigne, eigne, oigne, ouigne, icigne, oeigne, &c. Examples, gentil, trauail, oeil, piller, bailler, mignard, mignon, aigneau, gagner, magnitude, &c.

Vnliquified or *vnmollified*, are all Conſonants pronounced moſt vſually *vnliquidly*, that is to ſay, openly, hardly, rudely, without liquefaction or mollification touching or ſtriking the pallat or roofe of the mouth with the end of the tongue, as all the Conſonants in their moſt vſuall ſound or prolation.

Note that the diſtinction of Liquefaction or Mollification is moſt diligently to be noted, in reſpect that according to the opi-

nion

tion of very good Grammarians, it is esteemed vnexplicable by writing, but only learned by instruction auriculare, of which more shall be taught in the Table containing the pronounciation generall and particular of euery letter.

Also, all letters so Liquefied or Mollified in their sound, should bee written with a distinct Character, or at least wise distinguished by some note or marke placed ouer it, or vnder it, as for example: l' ñ g ç. for l. n. g. c. Liquids.

Stable, or *constant letters*, are those which neuer change their naturall sound, expressed by a proper Character, neither are vsurped instead of any letter, but for themselues onely, and are onely or chiefely these, h y f k q i a. but chiefest of all the two last i and a. for j and v. Consonants.

Instable, or *inconstant letters*, are those which change their naturall and ordinary sound and are vsurped in place of other letters, as in the *French* all other letters, and that vsually for want of proper Characters, for the expressing of certaine voices which are found in nature, naturally pronounced by the mouth of man, as shall be taught more particularly in the foresaid named Table of the particular pronounciation of euery letter.

Vniuocall, or *Proper letters*, are those which are sounded vniuocally (that is to say, properly written and pronounced for it selfe in his proper and vsuall sound) as a for a. e for e, &c.

Equiuocall, or *Improper letters*, are those which are sounded equiuocally: (that is to say, improperly not for themselues only, but also for some other letter of an other kind) as a for e, e for a, &c. Sometimes with liquefaction, as l in bailler, n in mignon, &c. Sometimes without liquefaction, as l in tel, n in enfant, &c.

Pronounced letters, are those letters which are written and also pronounced for it selfe, or for some other letter.

Vnpronounced letters, as those letters which are written but not pronounced at all, as almost all the letters of the Alphabet in many *French* words, in which many letters are placed or written, only for quantity, deriuation, or distinction sake, in equiuocall words as shall be taught hereafter.

Note that in all my bookes tending to the instruction of the *French* tongue (as in my booke of the declination of Nounes, and Conjugation of Verbes, in this, and other parts of my Grammar, and in my 3. repertories of the English, French, and

and Latine tongues compounded by Art locall for aiding the memory in learning most speedily the wordes of the forelaide tongues, by heart in briefe time.

The letters pronounced properly for it selfe, according to the sound signified to the eye by a proper Character, is printed with a round Roman letter, to wit, with a b c d, &c.

The letters written and pronounced improperly, in steed of some other letter then for it selfe, is printed with an Italian or cursiue letter, to wit, with *a b c d*, &c.

The letter written onely for quantity, Derivation, or distinction sake, but vnpronounced in the middle of wordes, as also letters vnpronounced in the end (for sweetnes of sound in reading, or speaking) are printed with an English Character, to wit, with a b c, &c.

By which triple distinction of Characters in French wordes, the triple kind of pronounciation, proper, improper and superfluous, is distinguished vnto the eye, and consequently, most easily and readily thereby conceiued in the minde, and the new Orthography learned without changing or corrupting the old, and the learned made skilfull in them both, whereby he may be able to read of himselfe, not onely Bookes printed of later yeeres, but those which haue beene printed of many hundred yeeres agone.

Maiuscule letters, are those which are writ in a great or reasonable forme in bignesse, as A B C, &c.
Minuscule letters, are those which are written in a little forme, as a b c, &c.

Note, that the proper names of all things, chiefely of persons, places, times, beasts, ships, names of dignities and offices, or things painted like vnto them: the beginning of Writings, verses, sentences, &c. and the numbers, are to be writter with Maiuscule letters, and all other wordes or syllables with Minuscule or little letters.

Initiall or *Antecedent* letter is the first letter of any word.
Finall or *Consequent* letter is the last letter of any word.
Mediall or *Middle* letter is any letter placed betwixt the antecedent letter and consequent, as in this word scabeau, a Stoole: s is the antecedent or initiall letter, u is the finall or consequent, and all the other letters are medials or middle letters.

Under which distinction are comprehended those letters, which most commonly and most seemely are written at the beginning

ginning, middle, or ending of words, in the Art of well-writing, as for example of y. s. and s.

Y Is written in the beginning of a French word, making syllable a part in the middle betwixt two vowels, or in the end of any word ending in i, as yvre, drunke, je voyoye I did see, amy, a friend.

Simple or *Necessarie* letters, are those which vnder a simple shape or forme represent vnto the eye, and from thence to the minde a simple voice, or sound audible to the eare, as almost all the letters in the Alphabet,

Compound or *Vnnecessarie* letters, are those which vnder a simple shape or forme, represent a double or compound voice of two, as y. z. x. f, or vnder a double shape, one simple falsely taken for two, as w. *Examples.*

y	for	ii	in	mayeur	for	maiieur	a Mayor.
z		ss		Alteze		Altesse	Highnesse.
x		cs		axiome		acsiome	maxime.
f		ph		filosofie		phylosophie	phylosophie.
w		u		Wallon		uallon	Welsh.

Primatiue letters, are those originall letters from which others are deriued and formed, as i. l. c.

Deriuatiue letters are those deriued and formed of the foresaid primatiues being compounded or made of them: as

of	i	are formed	j. n. m. u. w. t.
	c		o. e. a. x. also indirectly, s. z.
	l		h. b. d. q. p. k. s. f.

Under which distinction is chiefely contained, the Arte of wel writing consisting in the wel-forming of the letters, and secondarily the Arts of Ortoographie, Stenographie, and Steneographie, the first being the Art of writing correctly: the second, of writing short and swift: the third, of writing secretlie: vnto which may bee reduced the Art of short, and swift writing, practised by Notaries, or Scriueners consisting in the abreuiation of words and syllables.

Singular letters, are those which vsually end the words of the singular number signifying one, as all the letters in the Alphabet in some word or other.

Plurall letters, are those which only end the words of the plurall number signifying more then one, as s: also z and x vsurped and pronounced for s. as in these plurall words hommes, men, bontez, or bontés, goodnesse, oyseaux, birds,

Under which distinction are comprehended all Nounes,

Pronounes

Pronouns, Participles, and Verbs declinables, singulars and plurals.

Other distinctions of letters principally belonging *to the vowels simples, and componnds, as also to some consonants.*

Aspired letters, are when any letter is sounded with the letter h in the same syllable called note of aspiration, as somtimes the Vowels in the French tongue, but seldome or neuer any Consonant: examples, ha, he, hi, ho, hu-ah, eh, ih, oh, uh.

Vnaspired Letters, are when any letters are written with h. vnpronounced, or written without the same, as in these words, eur, heure, homme, autheur, almanach, &c.

Accented Letters, are the vowels noted ouer head with any note of Accent, as á.é.í.ó.ú.

Vnaccented Letters, are the foresaide vowels and consonants written without any Accent, as a. e. i. o. u.

Short Letters, or *Syllables*, are vowels or syllables which are sounded shortly, in a very short time, to wit, instantly, and in the latine tongue are thus marked, ă.ĕ.ĭ.ŏ.ŭ.

Long Letters, or *Syllables*, are vowels or syllables, which are sounded twice as long in quantity of time as the short, and in the Lattine tongue are thus noted, ā.ē ī.ō.ū.

Masculine, or *ouerts*, are any vowels sounded masculinely, or openly, that is to say, with a strong, open, distinct and perfect sound, vsually accented with one of the foresaid accents, accute ' graue ` or circumflexed ^, but chiefely and most vsually with the accent acute, as é masculine thrice sounded in this word, prémédité. Also é in fermé, &c.

Feminine, or *Close*, are any vowels sounded effeminatly or closely: that is to say, with a feeble, close, indistinct and vnperfect sound vsually vnaccented, as e feminine in these words, ferme, donne, &c.

Neutral meane or *more Ouert*, are any vowels sounded neutrally: that is to say, as betwixt both or with a sound more openly, then the other two, as ę neutrall in these words, ętęrnęl, aʌęc, ęs, męs, tęs, sęs, &c. In which words the saide e neutrall is pronounced as it were the dipthong ay, or ei, in mais, plaisir, maistre, &c.

Note, that the said e neutrall is in some books marked thus ę, in some other thus, e' in some other thus, ę' in some others for

for want of the said Characters thus, e or not at all: of which 3. sorts of ece shall be spoken more largely hereafter.

The said distinction is otherwise made as in *manner following.*

- *Ouert* { *Masculine* or *long*, as éstre, mes, for estre, mais, also disoet, faisoet, for disoyent, faisoyent, &c. / *Feminin* or *short*, as bonnet, briquet, furet, &c. also disoet, faisoet, &c. for, di-oyt, faisoit, &c.
- *Close* { *Masculin* or *long*, as bonté, fermé. / *Feminin* or *short*. as bonne, ferme, &c. Or thus,
- *Masculin-long* { *Ouert* or *open*, as étre, mes, disoet, faisoet. / *Couert* or *close*, as bonnet, disoet, faisoet, &c.
- *Feminine-short* { *Ouert* or *open*, as bonté, fermé. &c. / *Couert* or *close*, as bonne, ferme. &c.

Other distinctions figuratiues belonging to the figuratiue *pronounciation, and Orthography of of lettres and syllables to be obserued for good sound sake or verse.*

- *Positiue letter*, is that which is figuratiuely put at the beginning, middle, or ending of any word, perfect without the same, as e in eage, t in a-til, for âge, a-il.
- *Ablatiue letter*, is that which is figuratiuely taken away from the beginning, middle, or ende of a word, or not sounded, noted ouer head with Apostrophe in writing and pronouncing, as ' eure, l'om' lairay, for heure, l'homme, laisseray.
- *Contracted letter*, is that which is figuratiuely adioined to an other in one syllable, or two syllables reduced into one, noted ouer head with an accent circumflex, as aî aû ëi êu oî oû.
- *Distracted letter*, is that which is figuratiuely seperated in pronounciation from an other letter, or one syllable deduced into two, noted ouer head with two points: as aï aü eï eü oï oü.

Note diligently, that vnder these two last figuratiue distinctions of letters are contained al manner of figuratiue writing and pronouncing of letters and syllables in euery word, in

Verse

Verse or Prose consisting in position or ablation, contraction or distraction litterall or syllabicall, For,

Position containeth { Intreposition, Interposition, Postposition } or { Protheſe. Epentheſe. Paragoge.

Ablation containeth { Initiall, Mediall, Finall } Ablation or { Aphereſe. Syncope. Apocope.

Ablation finall is yet of three sorts, to wit,

Ablation in { sound onely, as Synalephe. sound and writing, as Apostrophe & Ecclipsis.

Constrution / Distraction { litterall or syllabicall called { Synereſe. Diëreſe.

To which may be added, (and is in Latine verse) Cæsura, which is the prolonging of a short syllable after an absolute foot, in the end of a word.

All which kindes of ablations litterals or syllabicals are most generally and regularly understood in the French tongue of e feminine finall unpronounced before a vowell initiall, beginning the next word following in pronounciation onely, or taking the same away in writing & sound, from the end of certaine *Monisyllables*, that is to say, words of one syllable ending in e feminine before a vowel initiall, which monosyllables are these, le ce se me te re de que: also, a in la, ma, ta, ſa, and i in Si signifying if:

Examples of e feminine: Elle aſt aſſiſe entre eux. ſhee is sitting betwixt them { l'homme, l'ame, s'il } for { le homme, ỹ mã. la ame, ỹ ſoule. si il, if hee,

Or of a consonant finall not liquide, going before an other consonant initiall of unlike shape or sound, is unpronounced in reading, as in this example following.

Aimez voz parens gens de bien, et gens d'honneur.

Loue your parents good folkes, and folkes of honour.

In which two kindes of ablations finals in pronounciation or sound onely, are comprehended two generall and notable rules, to wit, of e feminine final & consonant final unpronounced in reading, which are more largely explicated and declared with their exceptions in the rules of pronounciation.

To the foresaid kindes of ablations litterals, may also bee added (and well to the purpose, to end this discourse litterall) an other kinde of ablation called *Abbreviation* of letters, ſyllables

bles and words for the more quicke and speedy writing of things spoken: as

y. x. z. f. ç. æ. œ. for ij. cs. ſs. ph. ſh. ae. oe.

p̃. p. ꝑ.	for	pre per pro	&	for	et
q̃. q. q̃.		que qui quod	&c		etcetera
ã ẽ ĩ õ ũ		am. em im om. um.	nr		noſtre
		or an en. in. on. un.	ur		voſtre

no⁹	for	nous.	Sep.	or	vij^bre.	for September.
vo⁹		vous.	Oct.		viij^bre.	for October.
to⁹		tous	Nou.		ix^bre.	for Nouember.
ſo⁹		ſous	Dec.		x^bre.	for December.

S^t.	for	Saint.	M^e.	for	Maiſtre.
SS.		Saints.	Monsr.		Monſieur
S. E.		Son Excellence.	Seig^r.		Seigneur.
S. Al.		Son Alteſſe.	Seig^rie		Seigneurie.
S. Ma^te.		Sa Majeſté	Ser^ine.		Seræniſſime.

Alſo D. Op. M. for Deus. Optimus. Maximus.

With infinite other ſuch like abbreuiations of ſyllables and words, which euery man may doe and inuent at his pleaſure for breuity and ſwiftnes in writing, and containe a great deale of matter in a little roome.

There is yet an other kinde of abbreuiation of writing, vſed only to ſhew vnto the eie the abbreuiation of ẏ pronountiation, in reading or ſpeaking, for ſweet ſound ſake, according to which (ſpecially in the French tongue) many words belonging to one vergule, are abbreuiated and contracted together as into one: in which kinde of abbreuiation, many of the foreſaid figuratiue ablations doe concurre together, as chieſely, Syncope, Apocope, Apoſtrophe, before declared. Examples.

ſto'me	for	ceſt homme	â vous?	for	avez-vous?
ſta'nglois		ceſt Anglois	n'auous		n'auez-vous?
ſte'cu		ceſt eſcu	qu'avous		qu'avez vous
ſte'fem'		ceſte femme	ſçavous		ſçauez-vous?
ſte'-pier'		ceſte pierre.	eſſe		eſt ce.
a'ſte'ure		â ceſte heure			

The foreſaid abbreuiation in reading and pronouncing is taught by tranſmutation litterall in ſpelling, according to which, the laſt letter of the word going before is added to the firſt ſyllable of the word comming after, and ſometimes doubled, or letter changed, to ſhew the ſoundby it, example carilann eſteure, for car il en eſt heure.

Truno

Toutinsiketufezauzautres, for tout ainſi que tu fais aux autres.

Vouze ſtezun nome, for vous eſtes vn homme

And this may ſufficetouching the letters in generall, let vs now come to ſpeake of *Syllables*, *Dictions*, and *Locutions*, before we can conueniently teach the particular pronounciation of letters with examples.

Of Syllables.

A *Syllable* is a vowell, or compounded voice of many vowels, or other letters pronounced altogether vnder one breath, as a. au. aus. ab. abs, &c. and may bee compounded of 8 11. letters, or there abouts, the firſt and laſt being a conſonant, as in theſe ſyllables of no ſignification, ſphreaurphs, ſphliaulphs.

The ſyllable is of as many ſorts as the letters, of which they are compounded, and is to bee named and diſtinguiſhed by them, or by ſome principall letter in it contained: the principall kindes and names of ſyllables, are theſe following.

Proper, or *Compound* / *Improper* or *Incompound*

Formall: *Contracted* / *Poſitiue*; *Materiall*: *Diſtracted* / *Ablatiue*.

Aſpired / *Vnaſpired*

Accented / *Vnaccented*

Briefe / *Long*

Singular / *Plurall*

Stable. / *Vnſtable*.

Maſculin / *Feminin*

Initiall. *Mediall*. *Finiall*, &c.

Proper, or *Compound* ſyllable, is a compounded voice of many letters pronounced together, and as they are written, as au, fau, flau, fleau, &c.

Improper, or *Incompound* ſyllable, is a ſymple voice, or one onely vowell pronounced by it ſelfe, as a (by it ſelfe) is a. e is e i, is i. o is o. u is u. As a, in Adam, e in Eue y in yvre, o in Olive, u in uſage.

Formall ſyllable, is a vowell ſimple or compounded of two or three vowels together, conſidered without any conſona, ntand is of three ſorts, to wit, *Vowell*, *Dipthong*, and *Tripthong*, the firſt being a ſimple voice: the ſecond, of two vowels, the third, of three vowels, or rather of a dipthong and vowell, numbred and ordered as in the table following divided into three parts. In the firſt part the foreſaid formall ſyllables are ordered each ſort apart, as they beſt agree in the manner of their compoſition and ſound and as depending the one of the other, and

 moſt

most easily to be learned by heart. In the second, and third, the vowels, dipthongs, and tripthongs are mingled together: to wit, those that begin with like vowell, are placed in the second part, and those that end with like vowels in the third. Those compounded vowels which are most in vse, & received generally, and approued of all Grammarians, vsually for proppers, are noted with double points, the other not vsuall, or improppers, with simples, as in manner following.

Table containing the foresaid syllables, vowels, *Diphthongs, and Triphthongs, in triple disposition.*

The first part and disposition to be had by heart.

7 *vowels*	20. *Dipthongs of* 2.	16. *Tripthongs of* 3. *Vowels.*
a.	ia. ua. ae. ai:	eai. eau: iei: ieu: eoy. aou.
e. e.	ie: ue. ao. au:	aie. iau. oei: oeu: oye: oua.
i. y.	io: ui. ea. ei:	uei: ueu: oue:
o	iu uo. eo. eu:	eue. oui:
u	oa. oi:	eui. uye.
	oe. ou:	

The which *Tripthongs* are deriued or compounded of one of the last sixe *Diphthongs*, & a simple vowell going before or after.

The 2. *part, or disposition.*					*The* 3. *part, or disposition.*				
a.	e.	i.	o.	u.	a.	e.	i. o.	u.	
ae,	ea.	ia.	oa,	ua,	ia.	ie:	ui: io,	iu.	
ao.	eo.	ie:	oe.	ue,	ua.	ue.	ei. uo.	au:	
ay:	ei:	io:	oy:	ui.	ea.	ae.	oi. ao.	eu:	
aye.	eu:	iu.	ou:	uo.	oa.	oe.	ay: eo.	ou:	
au:	eai:	ieu.	oei:	uu.	oua.	aye.	eay.	eau.	
aou.	eau:	iei:	oeu:	ueu:	oui.	oye.	iei:	iau.	
	eue.	ieu:	oye:	uye:	uye.	oei:		ieu.	
	eui.		oua.	uei:		uei:		oeu.	
	eoy.		oue.			eoy.		neu.	
			ouy.			oui.			

The syllable (aswell Dipthong as Tripthong as also all other syllables) is of two sorts: *Proper* and *Improper*.

Propers, are those syllables in which euery letter is pronounced as it is written.

Impropers, are those in which euery letter is not pronounced

as

as it is written, but pronounced for some other letter, or left out in reading or pronouncing, as all dipthongs compounded of two like vowels, called *Abusiues*: as aa. ee. ii. oo. uu for â. ê. î. ô. û. Is also some of the other dipthongs and tripthongs in many words: as is largely taught in the Table of the particular pronounciation of letters and syllables after following.

Note that some Grammarians are greatly abused, thinking that the assembling of many vowels into one syllable make a confusion of sound, and of an other kinde then that same of the vowels, of which the syllable is compound, as the Grecian Grammarians at this time, when they pronounce Eneas, for Æneas, or esteeming that one only should be pronounced, as they doe pronouncing some of their dipthongs as a simple vowell: as i, for ei. in tipteis: having opinion, some of them, to be impossible to do in the Greek tongue, that which children, and nurses do in euery mother tongue. For what difficulty is there more to pronounce, ai. in aimatto, oi, in tipoien, then ai, and oi. in these French words, aimant, oindre, moyen, &c. a thing familiar to all nations, and in all tongues.

The dipthongs used in the Latine tongue are onely these eight, æ, œ, au, ei, eu, oi, yi. of which the two first are dualie pronounced, as é examples in Latine words.

Cælum, pœna, Aiax, heri, Eurus, Troia, Harpye.

From hence forth, where I name vowel, you must vnderst and, simple vowell, dipthong, or tripthong.

The Materiall syllable, is one or many consonants connected and pronounced with a vowel (simple or compound) in one syllable beginning or ending by the same, or having the same in the middle of them. The which is of as many sorts, as there be consonants contained in a syllable: to say *simple* of one, *double* of two, *triple* of three, &c. but more generally and briefely to our purpose: the Materiall syllable is onely of three sorts, to wit, *Antecedent*, *Consequent*, and *mixt*.

Antecedent, is that syllable in which one or many consonants goe before a simple or compound vowell, in the same syllable, as ba. bla. sbla. sblau. sbleau.

Consequent, is that syllable in which one or many consonants follow a vowell simple or compound in the same syllable, as al. als. alst. alsts. aulsts. caulsts.

Mixt, is that syllable in which one or many consonants go before & follow after a vowell simple or compound in the forme-

ſyllable, as lal. lals. lauls. ſlauls. ſleauls. &c. and in effect is no-thing elſe but a ſyllable *antecedent*, and *conſequent* reduced into one ſyllable.

Note that the *antecedent* or *conſequent* doth not vſually receiue aboue foure conſonants pronounced with a vowell in one ſyl-lable, as ſphla ſyllable *antecedent*, and alphs ſyllable *conſequent* and therefore the *mixt* of both doth not containe but eight con-ſonants, foure before the vowel, and foure after as in this ſylla-ble or word of a poſſible ſignification, ſphlalphs, for ſflalfs.

All the foreſaid ſyllables being of an infinite number are re-duced to a finite number in my *Repertorie* of al ſyllables in gene-rall and of all French words in particular containing the Art to learne them eaſily by heart in verie ſhort time and with litle labour to the great contentment of him which is deſirous of the French tongue, all reduced into Tables by art Locall as before ſaid.

A *Table* containing the general rules for the pronunciation of certaine letters, and ſyllables particulars to the French-tongue differing in ſound from the Engliſh & contrariwiſe one ſort ex-plicating the pronunciation of the other reciprocally: of which examples in ſignifying words ſhall be giuen in the Table con-tayning the particular pronunciation of euerie letter particu-larly.

French.		English.		French.		English.	
a vowel.	as	a, in all		s	as	ʒ.	(vowels.
é. œ.		é, in the		z, x. finals.		s.	
e		eh		l. Λ		j, & v. cõſonãts.	
ó. ou.		oo, in too		c ſç. ch.		ſ. ſh.	
i. y		ee, in mee		ph th. ch.		f. t. r.	
u. w.		u, in uſe		ge. gi		ie. it, or je. jt.	
compounded vowels.				gu. qu.		g. q.	
				thr, phr.		tr. pr:	

French.		English.
ça. ſça. cea. pſa.	as	ſa.
ço. ſço. ceo. pſo.		ſo.
çu. ſçu. ceu. pſu.		ſu.
tia. tie. tio		ſia. ſie. ſio.

ia. ua.	as	ya. wa
ie. ue.		ye. we
ii. ui.		yi. wi
io. uo.		yo. wo
iu. uu.		yu. wu

aa. ee. oo. as â ê ô.

ay.

ay.ray. oy.ou oe. oei.uei oeu,ueu as é.ré oe.oo é ei eu

gea.ge.gi.geo.geu, as ia.ie.i.io.iu.
ra re ri ro ru.
Aa.Ae.Ai.Ao Au, as va ve vi vo vu.
cha.che.chi.cho.chu, as sha.she shi.&c.
gua gue.gui.guo. as ga.ge.gi.go.gu.
qua.que.qui.&c.as ka.ke.ki.ko.ku.

Syllables.

ain.aine ein.eine em. en et.ent as ein.éne in.ine am.an e.et, the Plurall termination of verbes.

Rules of ſpelling the fore-ſaid Syllables in euery word in any kind of language whatſoeuer.

Spelling is a Regular and artificiall knowledge of conioyning or gathering together of many letters into one ſylable, and of many ſyllables in one word. The ſyllables of euery word placed for example of any rule, are ended and diſtinguiſhed with points placed vnder the laſt letter of euery ſylable.

Firſt, if any ſimple ſyllable to bee ſpelled, beginne with a vowell you ſhall beſt and moſt eaſily ſpell the ſame with that proper name of the conſonant that beginneth with the vowell e. as for example to ſpell naturally, properly, artificially, and with moſt eaſe theſe ſylables beginning with a vowell ab.eb. ib.ob.ub. You ſhall ſay in manner following.

a.&.eb e.&.eb i.&.eb o.& eb u.&.eb is ab eb ib ob ub or a.eb.ab. e.eb.eb. i.eb.ib. o.eb.ob. u.eb.ub.

Contrariwiſe if any ſylable, to bee ſpelled, end with a vowell you ſhall ſpell the ſame with that proper name of the conſonant that endeth in a vowell, as for example to ſpell theſe ſylables ending in vowels ba.be.bi.bo.bu. You ſhall ſay,

bé & a bé & e bé & i bé & o bé & u is ba be bi bo bu or be.a.ba. be.e.be be i.bi. be.o.bo. be.u.bu.

Secondly, if many conſonants concurre before a vowell or after a vowell, the next conſonant to the ſaid vowell ſhall be named as before ſaid the others indifferently at thy owne election; or which ſooneſt commeth in mouth, as to ſpell. abs. ebs. ibs. obs. vbs. ſay (as ſpelling them thus.)

a.eb.es.abs.		a.be ſe.		abs.
e.eb.es.ebs.		e.be.ſe.		ebs.
i.eb.es.ibs.	or	i.be.ſe.	is	ibs.
o.eb.es.obs.		o.be.ſe.		obs.
u.eb.es.ubs.		u.be.ſe.		ubs.

and ſo of all others ſyllables whatſoever is to be practiſed..

Thirdly, in ſpelling many conſonants going before or comming after a vowell as before ſaid (ſpecially in the beginning or ending of words) are all to be pronounced conioynctly into one ſyllable as appeareth in the table of ſyllables contained in our Repertorie of all French words as alſo by the ſe examples following.

ſte.ſtre.ſtreau.phreau.elp.elph.elphs.ealphs.eaulphs. &c.

and in the Latine tongue theſe conſonants following two by two are inſeperables, and coniunctly pronounced fogether in one ſyllable.

Examples of French words derived from the Latine.

ſc.		diſcours.	ct.		docte.
ps.		pſalme.	ſt.		ſtation.
ct.	as	Ætna.	xi.	as	dixieſme.
gn.		ignomie.	qu.		quatre.
gm.		Agmen.			qu'vn.

Fourthly, euery vowell ſimple making a ſyllable by it ſelfe is to be ſpelled alone, alſo one onely vowell going betwixt two conſonants onely is to pronounce with the firſt in the ſame ſyllables as mimitie, diligement.

Fiftly, two or three vowels making a compound vowell dipthong or triphthong at the beginning of a word, and that before a conſonant placed betwixt two vowels maketh a ſyllable by it ſelfe: and being found betwixt two conſonants maketh a ſyllable with the conſonant or conſonants going before. as

ayder,

aider, oyſon, miauler beaucoup.

. . . . . .

Sixtly, if two conſonants, or a double conſonant bee found ſpoken or written betwixt two vowels (ſimples or compound) the firſt is to be added with the vowell going before, and the other with the vowell going after, as

entendement, flambeau.

. . . . . .

Contrariwiſe, if two ſimple vowels uncompounded in diphthong be found) betwixt two conſonants, euery vowell ſimple is referred to his conſonant next vnto it, to wit, the firſt to the conſonant going before it, the ſecond to the conſonant going after it, as

anciën, païs, poëte. &c.

. . . . . .

Seuenthly, if three vowels uncompound in triphthong bee found betwixt two conſonants, (the one being a ſimple vowell, the other a diphthong,) each of them ſhall bee referred to his conſonant next vnto it, the ſimple to one, the diphthong to the other, as

odiëux, louër, loyër, &c.

. . . . . .

Eightly, If on vowell ſimple or compound of two or three vowels together in diphthong or triphthong bee found betwixt one or many conſonants going before or comming after a ſimple, without any vowell or vowels, before or after the ſaid conſonant, they ſhall be all ſounded together into one ſyllable or monoſyllable, making a word of one ſyllable. as

pain. faim. craint, point.

. . . . . .

Of Dictions or words, in generall.

A *Diction*, is a ſignifying word of one or many ſyllables, and is of diuers kindes, as cheefly and moſt generally theſe following.

Monoſyllable.
Polyſyllable.
Simple.
Compound.
Declinable.
Indeclinable.

Significatiue.
Conſignificatiue.
Primatiue.
Deriuatiue.

of all which I will heere onely speake in generall breefly, and no more then shall bee necessarie to bee taught and vnderstood, for the vnderstanding and exemplifying of the rules contained in the Tables of the generall and particular pronunciation of the letters and syllables in euery word.

Monosyllable is a word of one letter or syllable. as
à. to. bon. good. main. hand.

Polysillable is a word of many syllables (to wit of two, three, foure, fiue, or more) as
mitre, misere, miserable, miserablement, &c.

Significatiue, is a word signifying by it selfe, and is of eight sorts, vsually called the eight parts of Locution, or speech.
Noune, Verbe, Aduerbe, Prepositiue
Pronoune, Participle, Coniunction, Interiection

consignificatiue is a word that signifieth with an other signifying word, as chiefely the Article.

An *Article* is a consignifying word alwayes going before a signifying word, chiefely before a noune to distinguish the gender, number, case, and manner of his signification casuall, as these Articles following.

le.la.les.vn.vne. — the. a.
de.du.des.dela.d'vn.d'vne. — of.of the, of a.
à,au.aux,àla,à vn,à vne. — to.to the. to a.

Simple diction is a word vncompounded signifying one simple thing, as pied. a foot. chausse. hose, bon. good.

Compound diction is a word compounded of two or more words linked together with the note of connexion - or consignifie one thing, as
chausse-pied, a shoowing-horne: tres-bon. very good.
au-iour-d'huy. this present day.

Primatiue diction, is a word vnderiued of an other in the same language, as créer to creat, garçon, a boy.

Deriuatiue diction, is a word deriued from an other of the same language, as creant creating, deriued of créer, garçonnet a little boy deriued of garçon, &c.

Declinable diction, is a word variable in signification articulation, termination, or in all three, as the *Noune, Pronoune, Verbe*, and *Participle*, as also the *Article* it selfe.

Indeclinable diction, is a word inuariable in all the foresaid three.

of

Of Declinable Dictions, or words.

THE declinable wordes are generally of two sorts *Singular* and *Plurall*.

Singular diction, is a word speaking of one onely thing in the singular number, as
vn homme est mort, one man is dead.

Plural diction, is a word speaking of many of like kinde in the plurall number, as
les hommes sont morts. the men are dead.

The *Noune* is the name of any thing named, and is of manie sorts, but chiefely and most generally these.

Substantiue. *Adiectiue.*
Proper. *Appellatiue.*
Masculine. *Fœminine.* *Common* to both, &c.

Substantiue, is the name signifying substance, or accidence, to wit, the thing it selfe named, or the quantitie, qualitie, or relation of the same, as seperated from it by it selfe, as
esprit a spirit. corps a bodie. grandeur greatnesse.
bonté goodnesse. action, action, &c.

Adiectiue, is a *Noune*, or name signifying a concreted thing, to wit, an vncertaine thing or substance, quantified, qualified, or denominated with a certaine quantitie, or qualitie, as
substantiel substantial, spirituel spiritual,
corporel. corporal grand. great, bon. good.

Proper is the peculiar name of euerie thing agreeing onely to one, or very fewe of like kind, cheefely of Persons, places, beasts, ships, &c.
as Adam. Eve. Iesus, Ieruſalem, France. &c.

Appellatiue, is a name general and common to all of like kind, as homme a man. Femme a woman. ville a towne. païs a countrie. beste a beast, &c.

Masculine, is the word signifying the male, or following one of these Articles masculines, le. vn. as
le pere, vn pere. the father, a father, le don. vn don. a gift.

Feminine, is a word signifying the female, or following one of these articles feminines, la, vne, as
la mere, vne mere. the mother, a mother,
la maiſon, vne maiſon. the house, a house.

Common is a Noune signifying male and female, or following

ing a maſculine, or feminine article as
le populace, or la populace the popular or vulgar people.
le conté, la conté, le fidele, la fidele, &c.

The Pronoune is a *diction* declinable lieutenant of a *noune* vſed in demonſtrating, or rehearſing of a thing ſpoken of before, and are theſe following primatiues, to wit,
Il. luy. celuy. ceſt. ceſtuy. mon ton. ſon. mien. tien. ſien. maſculines
elle, celle celle-cy. ceſte. ceſte-cy. ma. ta. ſa miéne. tiéne. ſiéne.
pronoũs feminines deriued from the aforeſaid maſculines.
ce. je. Tu. il. or moy. toy, ſoy. noſtre. voſtre, leur. meſme. quique.
on l'on, commons beſides their plurals and compounds.

The Participle is a word declinable deriued from the verbe from whence it borroweth his temporall ſignification as from the Noune declination by caſe and gender, and from both *eſpece* and *figure* and is of two ſorts, the one actiue maſculine ending in ant, the other paſſiue maſculine ending in é. i. u. ſ. t.

Examples of actiues.		Examples of paſſiues.	
aimant.	louing.	*aimé.*	loued.
obeiſſant.	obeying.	obeï.	obeyed.
voyant.	ſeing.	veu.	ſeene.
faiſant.	doing.	faict.	done.
prenant.	taking.	pris or prins.	taken.

the which are made feminines adding in the end (e) feminine as *aimante*, *aimée* &c. and made plurals adding after them the letter s. as *aimants aimantes*, *aimé*, *aimées* &c.

The verbe is a *diction* declinable or conjugable with moode and tenſe ſignifying to doe, to be, or to be done, in time preſent, paſt or to come ending originally in er, ir, oir, re. as

1 *aimer* to loue. eſtre *aimé* to be loued.
2 Obeïr to obey. eſtre obeï to be obeyed.
3 Veoir to ſee. eſtre veu to be ſeene.
4 Faire to doe or make. eſtre faict to be done or made, and is genrally of two ſorts *perſonall*, and *impersonall*.

The verbe perſonall is which ſignifieth to doe or to be done perſonally, hauing before one of theſe pronounes perſonall je. tu. il. or elle ſingulars. Nous, vous, ils. or elle plurals as for example.

In the Singular Number.		*In the Plurall Number.*	
Ie	*ſay.* I doe or make.	Nous	*faiſons*, we doe.
Tu	*fais* thou doeſt.	Vous	*faites*, ye doe.
Il	*fait* he doth.	Ils	*font.* they doe.
Elle	*fait.* ſhee doth.	Elles	*font.* they doe.

The Impersonall, is which ſignifieth to doe or to bee done impersonally as *aimer* to loue or with the third parſon only. Of

Of the Declinations Terminatiue, and Articular of the Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles.

THE *Declination terminatiue* of the Noune is onely distingnishing the plurall frō the singular, adding vnto the singular the letter S. and sometimes Z. or X. pronounced for S. as

le roy a King. les roys Kings.

vn. animal, an animal, les animaux, the animals.

le fauorisé the fauoured les fauorisez the fauoured.

The declination articular of Noūes is nothing else but the declination of articles adding after them a Noune of like gender, and number as the article, is to wit, to the articles masculines, a Noune masculine, and to the articles feminine, a Noune feminine, and to the articles common, a Noune common, masculine or feminine. The articles are declined with sixe cases, *Nominatiue*, *Genitiue*, *Datiue*, *Accusatiue*, *vocatiue* and *Ablatiue*, in both nnmbers, singular and plurall, as in manner following in French and English.

	Masculinines singulars.	*Feminines singulars.*	*Common plurals.*
No. Ac.	o le o vn o	---la---vne-	:== les :== the a
Ge. Ab.	de od'u od'un o	de-de la-d'úne-	de, des :==of. of the. of a
Da.	à o au o à vn o	à--à la--à vne-	à, aux : = to. to the. to a
Vo.	ô o ô le o ô vno	ô--ô la- ô vne-	ô : = les : == ô ô the ô a

By this marke o you shall vnderstand and name after the articles of the singular number masculine poinct a point, and by this double marke : the plural poincts also by this mark - you shall vnderstand & name after the article of the singular number feminine ligne a line, and by this double marke = the plurall feminine lignes, which is the declination of the foresaid two Nounes poinct, and ligne, and so of all other Nounes generally and regularly is to be vnderstood.

The Declination, or Coniugation terminatiue of the verbe is variable in termination, through all moods and tenses in both numbers be conceiued and seene by the table following, of which terminations these foure to wit er, ir, oir, re, are primatiues, belonging to the *Infinitiue moode*, and all other terminations of the same moode, as of all other moodes. *Indicatiue*, *Imperatiue*, *Permissiue*, *Optatiue*

Optatiue, & Coniunctiue, or Subiunctiue) are terminations, deriuatiues, also the first terminations verbals and temporals singulars of euery tense may bee called primatiues or principals terminations in respect of the other singulars and plurals of the same tense, all which (terminations aswel simples as compounds) are breefly contained in this table following in which the fiue tenses are breefly signified by the said number. (*i.ij.iij.iiij.v.*) and the order of *Verbes*, by 1.2.3.4.5, &c. as hereafter is declared toward the end of this table

The Infinatiue Moode.

In j. ij. & v. tenses of examples.

er. 1. Créer. to create.
ir. 2. Obeïr. to obey.
oir. 3. Recevoir. to receiue.
re. 4. Dire. to say.
5. Prendre. to take.

The *ij.* and *iiij.* *Tense* compounded with participles passiue.

Avoir. to haue.
Avoir, * eu. to haue had.

1. * é créé. created.
2. i obeï. obeyed.
3. u reçu. receiued
4. t dict. said.
5. pris, or prins: taken

Participles actiues in ant.

1. Creant. creating.
2. Obeïssant. obeyed.
3. Recevant receiuing
4. Disant saying.
5. Prenant. taking.

The signification of certaine numbers.

j. *Present-Tense.*
ij. *Preterimperfect-Tense.*
iij. *Preterperfect-Tense.*
iiij. *Preterpluparf. Tense*
v. *Future-Tense.*

Tenses. The *Indicatiue Moode* signifying to doe, or to be done personally.

	Singular terminations.			*Plural terminations.*		
j.	e	es	e.	ons	ez.	ent.
	✠	s	t.	ons	ez.	ent.
ij.	oy	ois	oit.	ions	iez	oyent.
	(oe	oes	oet.			(oęt.
iij.	✠	s	t.	ſmes	ſtes	rent.

The third Tense more particularly thus.

	ay. é	as	a.	aſmes	aſtes	êrent.
	i	is	it.			
	u	us	ut.	aſmes	uſtes	urent.
	ay *	as.	a.	aaons	aaez	ont.
iij.	aaoy *	aaois	aaoit.	aaions	aaiez	aayent.
	eu. *	eus	eut.	euſmes	euſtes	eurent.
V.	ray	ras	ra.	rons	rez	ront.
	veux †	veus	veue	voulons †	voulez.	veulent.

The Permiſſiſtiue, Optatiue and Subiunctiue. ſignifie to permit, wiſh, and to do conditionally.

j.	e	es	e.	ons	iez	ent.
ij.	roi	rois	roit	eions	riez	royent.
	ſſe.	ſſei.	ſſe.	ſſiom	ſſiez	ſſent.

The second Tense more particularly thus.

	aſſe,	aſſes.	aſſe.	aſſions,	aſſiez,	aſſent.
	iſſe.	iſſes.	iſſe.	iſſions,	iſſiez,	iſſent.
	uſſe.	uſſes.	uſſe.	uſſions,	uſſiez,	uſſent.
iij.	aye. *	ayes	ait.	ayons *	ayez	ayent.
iiij.	aroy *	aurois	auroit.	aurions *	auriez,	auroyent
	euſſe *	euſſes	euſſe	euſſons,	euſſiez,	euſſent.
V.	aray *	auras	aura.	aurons,	aurez,	auront.

The Imperatiue without the first terminotion Singular. of bidding or forbidding.

j.	e	es	e.	ons,	ez	ent.

The ſtarre * following any termination verball ſignifieth the participle paſſiue; and the long croſſe †, the *Infinitiue* of the *Verb* coniugated, to be taken in place of it. The ſhort croſſe † ſignifieth any firſt termination of the Tenſe in which it is placed.

Note, that onely, ons, ez, ent, ſmes, eſtes rent, are terminations plurals, and all the other terminations are ſingulars in all other Verbes whatſoeuer: which Table well learned by heart, you haue gotten already the generall and materiall coniugation of all Verbes whatſoeuer, Actiue, Paſſiue, Neuters, Regulars, & Irregulars, as ſhall bee much better perceiued in my booke intituled the *Declimation of Nounes and Verbes*.

And note that the Permiſſiue, Optatiue, and Subiunctiue, are of like termination, and differ onely in manner of ſignification diſtinguiſhed by Aduerbs.

Of Dictions or words Indeclinables.

The *Dictions Indeclinable* are onely of foure generall kinds, to wit, *Aduerbe*, *Coniunction*, *Prepoſion Interiection*.

The Aduerbe; is a diction or word Indeclinable, ſimple or compound, which moſt vſually is added vnto the Verbe, to change, modifie, or determine the manner of his ſignification.

There are as many ſortes of Aduerbes, as there are generall ſignifications belonging to the Aduerbe, but chiefely 4. vnto which all other kindes may be reduced, to wit, of *Time*, *Place*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, with their Interrogatiues, and Redditues, or Reſpontiues.

Aduerbes of Time, are words which ſignifie time preſent, paſt, or to come, or continuation therof. as Quand? when? at what time or ſeaſon?

Ref. Enhuy, cejourd'huy, or au jourd'huy, this day, maintenant, preſently.

més huy, a while agone: demain, to morrow, hier, yeaſterday, au-prime, or-primes, maintenant, preſentment, now, inſtantly. cy-apres, doreſenavant, *en temps a venir*, hereafter, Iuſques à quand? d'icy a quand? till when? how long.

Ref. juſques à Paſque, or d'icy à Paſque, till Eaſter.

Depuis quand? ſince when? ſince what time?

Ref. depuis hier, ſince yeſterday, depuis vn an. a yeere ſince,

Combien longuement? how long? how longly, how long time.

Ref. continuellement, continually, touſiours, euer.

Aduerbs of place, are words which ſignifie, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, as

Ou? where, whether, in what place? vnto what place?

Ref.

Ref. ici here, là illec, there, ens, cy-ens, within, dehors, without.
D'où? whence? from whence? from what place? part or coſt?
Ref. d'icy, from hence, de là, from thence.
Par où? by where? by what place, coaſt, or part?
Par icy, this way, Par là, that way.

Aduerbs of quantity, ſignifie the multitude, or magnitude of things Aduerbially, as

Combien, how much? or how many?
Ref. Tant, ſo many, autant, ſo much, plus, more, moins, leſſe. beaucoup, moult, preu grandement, a great deale, peu, a little. ny-guere, or ny gaire not much, pluſieurs, many.

Aduerbs of quality, ſignifie in what manner, or by what meanes the thing is done, or to be done: as

Comment? how? in what manner? by what meanes?
Ref. bien, well, mal, ill, tellement-quellement, or à bien q̃ mal, ſo, ſo, honneſtement, honeſtly, and diuers other Aduerbes ending in ment, from Latine Aduerbs.

The *Coniunction*, is a diction indeclinable whoſe principall vſe is to conioine, or diſioine words and ſentences together, and are few in number, and principally theſe following,

- Et, auſſy, and, alſo.
- d'auantage, moreouer.
- Ou, or, either.
- Car, for
- mais, ains, but.
- Si, if, if ſo be it.
- Que, that.
- veuque, ſeeing that.
- Si non que, but that.
- ainçois, façoiſque, albeit ẏ
- combien que, thought that.
- Neantmoins, neuertheleſſe.
- Nonobſtant, notwithſtanding.
- Parce que, becauſe that.
- Pource que; pour autant q̃ for ẏ
- for as much as.
- Dont; par tant: therefore.
- Affin q̃, to the end that.
- en tant que, for aſmuch as.

The *Præpoſition*, is a diction indeclinable, ſet moſt commonly before a Noune in appoſitiong ouerning the ſame in caſe, or before a Verbe in compoſition, augmenting, diminiſhing, or changing the manner of his ſignification. The Prepoſitions are alſo few in number, of which theſe following are the principals, to wit,

Deuant

Deuant, before.
Apres, derriere, after.
Arriere. beyond.
Contre, against.
Aupres, neere, next.
à lentour, about.
Entre, betwixt.
à, au, aux. to, vnto.
De, du, des, of.

Chez, at.
Auec, auecques, with.
Deça, on this side.
Delà, on that side:
Dessus, vpon.
Dessoubz, vnder.
Vers, enuers, towards.
jusques, vntill.
Selon, according to, &c.

The Interiection is a diction indeclinable, interiected in speech, signifying most vsually a suddaine passion of the minde, vnder an imperfect voice, and are of diuers kindes distinguished by the manner of their signification, to wit, of

Laughing. Ha. ha. ha.
Sorrowing. Ha, ah, las, hela,
Dreading. Ah, a laid, àl, arme
Maruelling. Au. oho, cho. quoy
Disdaining. fi, phy, pouach.
Scorning. bran, foin, vah.

Exclaiming. ô meschant.
Praising. ô ioly. ô bien.
Dispraising. ô fi, ô malfait.
Encouraging. Sus, courage
Chasing away. gare, hai.
Silence. ſt. mat, ionc. paix.
Calling. ô, He. hau. hola.

Of which dictions declinables & indeclinables is most amply spoken in the second part of our Grammar. And note, that all Prepositions and Interiections placed in Locution without gouerning case, are esteemed for Aduerbs.

Of Locutions, Propositiõs, Sentences, or Orations.

Locution, is a sentence, proposition, or oration, compounded of many signifying dictions or words, placed in conuenient order, agreeing together in construction & sense, there are diuers kindes of locutions, differing in names, according to their diuers kindes of signification, but chiefely these follow to be considered in Grammer.

Perfect. *Imperfect.*
Affirmatiue. *Negatiue.*
Interrogatiue. *Responsiue.*
True. *False.*
Vniuersall. *Particular.*
Necessarie. *Contingeant.*
Finit. *Infinit.*
Indicatiue.
Imparatiue, & Permissiue.
Optatiue, & Coniunctiue.

Perfect

Perfect, is that maketh a perfect sense, as Bon iour, Good morrow, Ie vous remercie, I thanke you.
Imperfect, is that maketh an imperfect sense, as Si vous. If you, Pleust à dieu que, would to God that.

Affirmatue, which affirmeth truely or falsely, as Il est homme, he is a man, je n'ay rien, I haue nothing.
Negatiue, which denieth truly or falsely, as Il ne'st pas homme, is no man, Il n'a pas cela, he hath not that.

Interrogatiue, is which asketh a question, and comprehendeth the *Dubitatiue* of doubting, as Que faitez vous, What doe you? n'auez vous pas cela. haue you not this.
Responsiue, answering to the question affirmatiuely, negatiuelie, or doubtingly, as Ie fay quelque chose. I doe some thing. Ie ne fay rien. I doe nothing.

True, is which signifieth a true thing, or saying, as Dieu est Omnipotent. God is omnipotent.
False, is which signifieth a false thing, or saying, as Dieu n'est pas omnipotent. God is not omnipotent.

Necessary, is in which any thing affirmed of an other doth necessarily belong vnto it, as
Dieu est necessairement tout puissant et bon.
God is necessarily Almighty and good.
Vnnessarily, is by which any thing affirmed of an other, doth not necessarily belong vnto it, as
vn homme n'est pas necessairement docte.
Man is not necessarily learned.

Finitiue, is which signifieth Finitely, or Determinatiuely and with distinction of numbers and persons, as
Ie prie dieu vous auoir en sa saincte protection.
I pray God to haue you in his holy protection.
Infinitiue is, which signifieth Infinitely or Indeterminatly and without distinction of number or person, as
Aimer dieu, obeir aux parens, et vivre bien.
To loue God, to obey thy parents, and liue well.

Indicatiue, sheweth a reason true or false, as
Dieu est tout bon: mais l'homme est grand pescheur.
God is good: but man is a great sinner.
Imperatiue, biddeth or forbiddeth a thing to be done or vndone, as fay cela, doe this: Ne le fais pas, doe it not.
Permissiue, permitteth or suffereth a thing to bee done or vndone, as qu'il face cela, je le veux bien.
that he doe this, I am willing.

Optatiue

Optatiue, is which wisheth or desireth a thing to bee done or vndone, as

Dieu vuielle qu'il face cela pour moy.

God grant that he doe that for me

Coniunctiue, *Subiunctiue*, or *Conditionall*, is which signifieth a thing to be done or vndone, with certaine dependance, condition, or relation, as for example.

Si vous faites cela pour moy je vous aimeray à jamais.

If you will doe this for me I will loue you for euer.

All which kindes of locutions and speeches, and the manner how to speake them, and compound them by rule, shall bee taught in the third part of Grammar, called vsually the *Syntaxis*.

Hereafter followeth the generall Rules of pronouncing in reading.

Generall Rules of pronouncing and reading the *French tongue*, beginning with Vowels, and ending with *Consonants*: *and first*, *Rules for the generall Pronounciation of the Vowels in reading*.

1 ALL Vowels generally and vsually are to be pronounced distinctly with the mouth open, and being accented ought to be sounded with a more shrill and cleare voice, and somewhat long, as á. é. í. ó. ú. in *aimà*, *crée*, *fismes*, róler, fúsmes: and being vnaccented, more depressedly, and short, as a.e.i.o.u. without accents.

E. Feminine finall before an other vowell initiall, or before h. vnaspired, or vnpronounced, in two diuers words not separated by any point of distinction, is not to be pronounced in reading: and by many good moderne Authours, (*French* writers) left out in the writing or impression, and the ablation or abolition noted ouer head, with the note of *Apostrophe*, or *Synalephe*, called ablation, or abolition feminine, of e. feminine finall, and both the words are to be sounded together as one, Examples.

Elle a esté, mise entre vne ange et vneame,

Say el'a esté, mise entr' vn'ang' et vn'ame,

reade Ell'a ette mizantrun' ani' e vname.

. . . . . .

Shee hath beene put betwixt an angel, and a soule.

But if betwixt e. Feminine finall, and the vowell initiall of the word following, there bee any point of distinction and pause, or that h. initiall be aspired or sounded, or that after e. Feminine finall (ending a Verbe in an Interrogatine locution) doe follow il? elle, on? the said e. Feminine finall is to be pronounced according to his nature, and almost as eh. sickely and imperfectly. *Examples of the said exception.*

Mon pere, et ma mere, et ceste vostre jeune fille.
My father, and my mother, and this your young daughter.
Vne hache, vne haquenée, et vne harenc, sont trois.
a hatchet, an ambling horse, and a herring are three.
Comment s'ppelle il? s'ppelle-elle? s'appelle-on?
How is he called? shee called. men called.

2 As in many words in the French tongue, letters are put in onely for Deriuation, Distinction, or Quantity sake, though not pronounced: so againe for good sound sake, or sweetnesse in speaking (called *Euphonie*) in some French words letters are to be pronounced, although not vsually to be written, and by some men written: as namely, the letter t. before the said words, il, elle, on, in some syllable following a verbe ending in a vowell, in an Interrogatiue locution, as in the last example going before should be obserued, and in these others following of like kinde.

va-il?	va-elle?	va-on?	parle-il?	parle-elle?	parle-on?
say vatil.	vatelle.	vaton.	parletill,	paletelle	parleton.
goeth he?	goeth she?	go they?	speaketh he?	speketh she?	speak (they?

que t'a-til fact? que t'a telle dicte?
What hath he done to thee? what hath shee done to thee?
que t'a-ton donné.
what haue they done vnto thee.

3 Also the letter n. ending a word, and the word following beginning with a vowell, is also sounded before the said Vowell in the same syllable for like reason, and to words sounded as one, examples.

for en allant, en-estant, &c. reade ennallant, ennestant, &c.
in going, In being, &c.

Vowels are written in many syllables and words in the French tongue, but not pronounced, as appeareth in those examples

amples following, but more particularly in the Table contai ning the particular pronounciation of euery letter particularly

a-in madamoyselle, aage, baaller, saoul, for âge, bâller, &c.
e-in feu, veu, deu, sceu, cogneu &c. for féú, vú, dú, sçu, &c.
i-in capitaine, briefe, fueille, Iuin, &c.
o-in oe, oei, oeu, as coene, oeil, oeuvre, &c.
u-in qua, que, qui, quo, quu, as quatre, querir, &c.
gua, gue, gui, guo, guu, as guarir, or querir, &c.

Rules for the generall Pronounciation of the *Consonants, in reading.*

ANy *Consonant finall* going before an other *Consonant initiall*, of vnlike shape and sound, or before h. aspired in two diuers dictions simples or compounds, not separated by any punctuall pause, or point of distinction, placed betwixt them, is not to be pronounced, and (by many good moderne French writers) left out in writing or impression, and the ablation finall of the saide Consonant, noted also ouer the head with the note ' *Apostrophe* or *Eclipsis*.

Examples in simple Dictions.

Avez vous vendu voz juments, et chevaulx,
say, aʌé ʌoo' ʌandu ʌoo ɪumans, é sheʌaos.
haue you sould your mares, and horses.
n'est-il pas vray qne qui fait tort à aultruy,
conspire contre soy mesme, et sa propre teste.
say, n'et il pa'ʌré ké ki fé tort á aotrui
conspire çon tre soęméme é sa propre téte.
It is not true, that who doth wrong to another,
conspireth against himselfe, and his owne head

Examples in compounded words.

Pont-levis,	gensd'armes,	tres-bon	fort-bien.
say pon leʌis,	ɪan-d'armes,	tre-bon	for-bien.

A drawing bridge, men of Armes, very good, very well.

Foure exceptions from the foresaide rule of Consonants

But if the finall Consonant be one of these foure Liquids, l r. n. m. or f. or that the letter initiall of the word following be h. vnaspired, or of like shape, or sound to the finall

consonant, or separated by any point of distinction, the finall consonant then ought to bee pronounced, examples of all the foresaid foure exceptions, and first of l.r.n.m. *liquides.*

Adam estoit vn homme, d'vn Aif iuzement, la creature,
de l'ternel createur Dieu tout puissant, &c.

Adam was a man, of a lively iudgment, the creature of the eternall creatour, God almighrie.

Examples of like consonants finals, and initials, in shape, in sound, or in both.

à tout temps. at all times.	ceux cy sont tous sages.
trop peu. to little.	these here be all wise.
sans sçauoir. without know-ledge.	Tous ces choses cy all these thinges here.

Tous ces sçauans sont ilz sans sel.

All these saultfull, are they without salt or sauour?

Also c. and q. finall in these words following, are pronounced before a consonant initiall, and in others monosyllable, of like kind to wit in.

brac.	vec.	blic.	oc.	uc.
sac.	rec.	tric.	cloc.	duc, caduc.
flac.	llec.	mastic.	croc.	bouc.
stomac.	sec, grec.	fic.	troc, estoc.	touc.

muse.	cep.
bruse.	coq.
onc	cinq, donq, donc, or donques.
donc.	aaecq, aaec, aaecq, or aaecques.

If many consonants (not being one of these liquids l.r.n.m.) doe end the last syllable of any word (chiefely of any plurall word ending in s. finall) the last consonant is onely to be pronounced in all French words, as for examples.

f. before s. in plural words, according to the opinion of some as, actifs, apprentifs, &c.

p.	in	corps, escripr, sept, compter, temps, champs. &c.
d.		grands, pieds, lards, ieuds, nids, muyds. &c.
t.		quants, aimants, mots, points. &c.
g.		vingt, vingtiesme, &c.
c.		faict, dict, droict, toict, craincr, ceinct. &c.

gt. &c. in doigts, faicts, dicts, droicts, toicts, craincts &c.

Also l. in this word fils, and the letter n. in the plurall syllables verbals, ent, rent, royent, is not pronounced, as for examples.

ilz créent, creoyent, créerent, créeroyent, &c.

In

In some wordes againe l.b.d.t.p. finals are neuer pronounced, as in these wordes following, to wit.

cul, Noël, saoul, sel, plomb, cromb, palomb, sonbz, loup, pied, nid, muyd, nud, noeud, chaud, et, doigt, toict, vng, stang, loing, soing, coing, poing.

In some words againe the said L. finall is euer written, but pronounced vulgarly, as u, vowell, as in these

col, licol, sol, mol, sol, genoil, soude.

For which the vulgar sort of French pronounce cou, licou, sou, mou, sou, genou, soude, though notwithstanding the better sort pronounce col, licol, sol, mol, as also sol for escuz-sol.

For the last generall rule of pronounciation of the letters, you must diligently note, that the letter found in the primatiue voice verball, is not pronounced or found allwayes in the derivatiue as for exãples, s in estre is bee, being a primatiue word, is written for quantitie sake instead of an accent acute or circumflexe not pronounced; but contrariwise. s. in the participles esté & estant should neither be written nor pronounced but thus été, étant. Also the simple p. in apeller to call, word primatiue may suffice, but double pp. is and should bee written and sounded in the derivatiues appellé appellant participles. Againe double ll. is written and pronounced in the primatiue word nouvelle, but simple l. sufficeth in the derivatiues and compounds renouueler, and so in many other wordes the like is to be obserued for good sound sake, pleasing vnto the eare, cheefly expected in the French tongue, in which it putteth his chiefe honour, dignitie, and praise.

A Table contayning the proper, improper and superfluous pronunciation of all the letters and syllables, aswell diphthongs as triphthongs contained in the reformed Alphabet, according to the order therein obserued, beginning first with the vowels simple and compounds, and ending with the consonants, as in manner following, in which table the lesse letters with a line after them, placed vnder the greater, the greater sheweth the variable pronunciation of the said letter.

The Pronunciation of the simple Vowels.

A is pronounced 2. waies, for a.é. and is superfluous, *Examples.*

a——Adam, Madam &c.
e——in ey diphthong before n. or *m.* in the same syllable, as pain, main, faim, haim.
a——in aage, baaller, aesle. madam, ysselle, saoul,

E is pronounced 5. wayes, to wit, for é. masculine, é. feminine, é. neutrall; for a. and for ay, or ey, *examples.*

é——masculine being accented with the accent acute. as réé, féé, prémédité, &c.
e——feminine vnaccented alire, adire, cuire, donne, &c.
e—neutral beginning a word in syllable by it selfe, and before. l.r.s.x.d.t.c. as eglise tel, eternel aage &c. also in the preposition es & pronounes ending in es as les, des, mes, tes, ces, ses, also pres apres, and expres. Except the *Infinitiue* ending in ér, the noũes (specially of occupations or offices) ending in ier, and others ending in ér, for ier, as aimér, créér, louér, liér, &c. métier, cuisinier, charpentier, barbier &c. danger, or dangier, berger, or bergier, estranger, or estrangier, other *examples*, in which all the foresaid three ége are contained in one word: as, eleué, etrené, depesér, rebellér.

a—before n. or m. in the same syllable as entendement, enfant
ey—or ay—or e—ending a Verbe before these Pronounes il? elle? on? in an interrogatiue locution, as aime il? aime-elle? aime-on &c.

u—vnpronoũced in al participles ending in eu. for u. as veu, deu, sceu, receu, peu, vouleu, leu, cogneu. &c.

Also e. feminine finall before a vowell, initiall in two diuers words, as before declared in the general rules of pronunciation, and as in the example.
elle, est, entre, eux, mise.

O is founded two wayes, to wit for o. for ou. and is superfluous

Examples.

Examples.

O——vſually, as offrir, obole, occir, coch:, coq. &c.

ou-or *ó* long, before n. or m, in the ſame ſyllable, as alſo moſt commonly before r, in ſtead of which many write ou before m, as *non. nom. plomb. coniunction*, and oïr, or ouïr, corrir, or courrir, &c.

O——vnpronounced in theſe cõpounded vowels oe. oei. oeu, as coene. oeil. oeuvre, coeur, rooller or rôler, &c,

I——is ſounded 3. waies, to wit, for i. vowel, for *i.* or j. conſonant for ç. neutrall, & is ſuperfluous.

Examples.

I——*Vowell* moſt vſually as inimitie, intime, interieur,

——for j. *Conſonant*, as in theſe ſyllables following.

ia.ie.ii.io.iu. for *ia.ie.ii.io iu.* as ſhal be exemplified i. ſpeaking of *i.* conſonant placed thereafter amongſt the conſonants after the letter f. his kinſman in ſound.

ç——*Neutrall* in the diphthong oy. written vſually for ço. as, créoy, moy, toy, ſoy, &c. for creoç, moç, toç, ſoç, &c.

I——*Superfluous* or not vſually ſounded in capitaine, brief, fueille, luin, &c.

Note diligently that i. vowell placed before l. in the end of a word, or before ll. gn. in the middle of a word or betwixt two vowels, ſimples or compounds, ſerueth onely for a note or marke of *liqueſaction*, ſignifying the ſaid letters to be liquified, that is to ſay, to be pronounced with the middle part or plat of the tongue, touching the roofe or palat of the mouth, as is before taught in the generall explication of the letters, as alſo hereafter ſpeaking of l. and gn. and as in theſe *Examples.*

gentil, oeil, cueil, fille, paille, papillon, cueiller, moutiller, &c.

gaigner. or gagner, aigneau, montaigne, mignon, &c.

Y. is ſounded in the French tongue as i, vowell, and may bee written by the ſaid i. and is alwayes a vowell, and neuer a conſonant, and is vſually placed in a word or ſyllable by it ſelfe, or betwixt two vowels, or in ẏ end of words, *Examples*, y. yvre, voyoye, toy.

V. is ſounded three waies, to wit, for u. vowell, for v. conſonant, for o. and is alſo ſuperfluous.

Examples.

u—— vowell moſt vſually, as uſare, huis, dur, &c.

v—— or v. conſonant as in theſe ſyllables following.

va.ve.vi.vo.vu.

for av.ac.av av.vu.

as ſhall bee taught and exemplified ſpeaking of v. cõſonant amongſt the other conſonants.

O——in the diphthong au,

for ao. as in those words autre, beau, veau, peau, leau, &c.

u——superfluous after g or q. in the same syllable, as,
qua. que. qui. quo. quu.
gua, gue, gui, guo, guu.

Examples.

quatre, querir, qniter, quoter, qu'vn.
guarir, or guerir, guide, guogue, &c.
gueulle, gueux, &c. fueille.

Pronounciation of the compounded vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs.

And first of these following
ia, ie, io, iu, ua, ue, ui, uo,
ae, ao, ea, eo, oa, oe,

Ia, or ya is sounded 2. waies for ia, diphthong and ia, out of diphthong making two diuers syllables knowne by a double point of dierese placed ouer head of one of the vowels.

Examples.

ia—in dia, ouÿ dia.
ia—diamant, diademe, &c.

Ie, or ye is sounded in diphthong, and out of diphthong.

Examples.

i—diſiez ſ, pitie, hier, fier, ciel, bien, fiel, fief, denier, cierge, &c.
ie, fier, hier, ancienne, muër, &c.

Io, or yo is pronounced as diphthong, and as no diphthong.

Examples.

io—onely in the terminations verbals plurall ions & rions as diſions dirions, &c.
io—in all other words as fiole, ſhiol, Aitriol, &c.

Iu, or yu is pronounced in diphthong, and out of diphthong.

Examples.

iu—in piuler, piulé. piulant, piulement.
iu—in all other words.

Va, is sounded two waies, to wit, for u, aand a,

Examples.

ua—as ſuader, ſuaae, ſuaaité, perſuaſion, &c.
a—in these syllables. gua, et qua, as guarir, quatre, quarante, &c.

Ve, is sounded three waies, to wit, for ue, e. and uë, two syllables.

Examples.

ue—as eſcuelle, eſcuellé.
e—in these syllables. gue, et que. as guerir, querir, &c.
uë—in all other words. cognuë, muër, &c.

Vi, or uy is sounded three waies, to wit, for, ui, uï, and for i. onely.

Examples.

ui

ui---as huile, huis, luy.
l'huys, cuire, duire, &c.
ui---esguiser, & Guise.
The name of a Duke and Towne in France.
i---in these two syllables.
gui, et qui, as guider, guidon.
guillaume, quitter, &c.

Vo, is sounded two wayes, to wit, for uo, and for o, onely.

Examples.

uo---in all Latine words, and French words, that may or can be imagined.
o---in these french syllables.
guo, et quo, as guogne, quoter.

Vu, is pronounced as u. in quu au, qu'un, quelqu'un, for aocun, quelcun.

Ae, is vsurped for a, or e.

Examples.

a---in paelle, for pale.
e---in aesle for ele.

Ao, is sounded three wayes, to wit for ao, a, and o.

Examples.

ao---aotre, vaot, faot, haot, aothen, saoteur, &c.
for which diphthong vsually (but improperly) is written au, as autre, vaut, faut, haut, &c.
a---in saon, paon, paonesse. for san, pan, panesse.
o---in aoner, paovre. for, orner, povre.

Ea, is sounded three wayes, to wit, for ea, ea, and a, onely.

Examples.

ea---in these two syllables.
gea, cea, for ia, ça, as, mangea, changea, &c.
eä---in other syllables as. agreable, feal, leal, &c.
â---eage, dea, for âge, dâ, or dia.

Eo, is sounded as eo, or ëo.

Examples.

eo---in these syllables.
geo, et ceo, for io, & ço. as flageolet, sorceons. for flaçolet, forçons.
ëo---Actëon, &c.

Oa, is sounded as oa, or oä,

Examples.

oa---in poale, poalon. poaller, poacre.
oë---in foarre, for foërre.
oä---in all other words.

Oe, is sounded for oç, oë, and e.

Examples.

oç---foç, loç, moç, &c. for foy, loy, moy, &c.
oë---poëte, coëffe, foëffe, cóënne, coetiaer, &c.
e---eoene, coeleste, coeliber, soloecisme. &c.

Pronunciations of the other sixe diphthongs, and triphthongs deriued of them as in order following.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ai.	au.	ei.	eu.	oi.	ou.
eai.	eau.	iei.	ieu.	eoi.	aou.
aye.	iau.	oei.	oeu.	oye.	oua.
		uei.	ueu.		oue.
			eue.		ouj.
			eui.		uye.

and

and in such order as they are written, the one under the other, and as the one derived of the other, wee will giue our rules as followeth.

Ai, or ay is founded six waies, to wit, for ai,aï,ei,é,ę, and a.

Examples.

- ai——going before a vowell in two diuers syllables, as payer,payons,payez,payét.
- aï——as naïue,naïuement&c.
- *ei* —— before n. in the same syllable as, craindre,craincte craignant, romain, vilain, saincte,taincte,contraincte, &c.
- *é*—— *Masculine*, ending the syllable going before ne. as estraine, estrainay, estraineray, &c.
- ę—*Neutrall* in al other words chiefly before these consonants, r.s.t.q.c.as, faire,faict,mais,maistre &c.
- *a* — before l.liquid or ll.placed betwixt two vowels as bail.bailler.faillir, &c.

Eai——or eay is only receiued in these syllables, geay, ceay, for ray, çay, as mangeay, nonceay, &c for manay, nonçay, &c. or manie, noncé, or manié, noncè, &c.

Aie——or aye is onely vsed before nt. in the termination plurall, verball, ayent, as payent, trayent, for payęt, rayęt, &c.

Au——Eau, Iau, are vsurped and written most vsually, and pronounced for ao, eao, iao, or rather to bee pronounced as ó. eó. ió.

Examples.

- au——autre, fauteur, fault, &c. for aotre, faoetur, faot, &c.
- eau——veau, leau, peau, beau, for veao, leao, peao, beao, or aeo, leo. peo. beo, &c.
- iau——miauler, miaulant, miaulement, Guilliaume, &c. for mioler, miolant, Guilliómc.

Ei, or ey is founded foure wayes, for ei, eï. e. and i.

Examples.

- ei——before the letter n. in the same syllable, as peindre, ceindre, feindre, &c. peinct, ceinct, feinct, &c.
- eï——deïté, reïterer, &c.
- e——before l. final, and before double ll. betwixt two vowels, sounding as it were the i. after l. as veil, veiller, veillant, &c.
- i——in vey, veils, veit, fey, feis, feit, &c. also in reigle, & their deriuatiues.

Iei——or iey is onely in vse before l final, or double ll, betwixt two vowels.

Examples.

vieil, vieille, vieillesse, vieillissement, vieillot, vieillart.

oei, uei, and eui, for ei, are little or nothing differing in sound; and the one oftentimes written

written in stead of the other in which o. and u. are unpronounced.

Examples.

oeil, ueil, or euil,
soeil, sueil, or seuil,
foeille, feuille, or fueille,
voeille, veuille, or vueille.
coeille, ceuille, or cueille, &c.

Uei. looke oei.

Eu, is sounded two wayes, for eu, or u.

Examples.

eu——most usually, as in feu, fire. peu, little. seur sower. jeu, play, &c.
u——in the participles and verbes, and participles ending in eu. as eu. had, ieu, or geu, imbedded, peu, able, feu, was, cogneu, veu, sceu, creu, cheu, deu, conçeu, &c. rupteure, fracteure, facteure, for rupture, fracture, &c.

Jeu, or Yeu, is sounded as ieu, or ieu.

Examples.

ieu——as dieu, lieu, dieux, lieux, mieux, plusieurs,
ieu——in substantiues, and adiectiues, ending in ieux, ieuse, ieur, as odieux, odieuse, &c. criëur, liëur, &c.

Oeu, and Ueu, be also of like sound, both pronounced improperly, as eu. onely, and are used after q. or c. in the same syllable.

Examples.

voeu, voeux, oeuf, boeuf, moeuf, oeuvre, gueule, gueux, &c.

and in all other wordes they are sounded out of diphthong, as suëur, luëur, &c.

Ueu, looke Oeu, both before declared.

Eue, is sounded as ue, in all the feminine participles, ending in eue, deriued from the masculines before going ending in eu, as eue, geue, feue, peue, cogneue, veue, creue, cheue, sceue, receue, deceue, conceue, &c.

Eui, or euy, is usurped in some words for oei, or uei, before declared. *Examples.*

euil, oeil, or ueil,
feuille, foeille, or fuelli,
deuil, doeil, dueil,

Oi, or Oy is sounded three wayes, as oy, oe and oç.

Examples.

Oy——before n. in the same syllable, and before a vowell ending the syllable going before in deriuatiue wordes as moins, moindre, soing. loing poinct. anionict, oingt, &c.
royal, loyal, &c.
Oç——overt masculine long in the third terminations verball, plurall, oyent, royent of the second tense of the Indicatiue and Permissiue moods, usurped

vſurped, for oęt, roęt, as
diſoyent. diroyent,
for diſoęt, diroyęt, &c.

oe—cloſe, both feminine, and ſhort in the terminations verbals ſingulars, oy, roy, vſurped, for oe, roe, as alſo, in all other words written with oy. as diſoy, diroy, moy, toy, &c. ſ apdiſoe, diroe, moe, toe, &c.

oï—Moïſe, etmoide, &c.

Oye—roye, soye, diſoye, diroye, loye, &c.

Ou, is vſurped for ó, cloſe, or couert, in French pronounced, as oo in Engliſh. *Exam.* outre, ouvrit, couvrit. &c.

Aou, is vſurped, and written for aó, as
aouſt, aouſter, &c.

Oua, is vſurped and written for oa. or a. and ouă,
{ oa, or a, poualle, pouallier,
for poale, poallier, or pale.
ouă—fouăce, fouăge, &c.

Oue is rarement diphthong, but often pronounced out of diphthong, as
{ oue,—mantoue.
oue,—voue, vouër, &c.

Ouy. or ouy is pronounced, as oui, oui, and ou onely.

Examples.

{ oui,—in ouy, bouis, bouiſche.
oui—as ouïr, or ouyr.
ou—before ll, liquide betwixt two vowels, as
pouille, quenouille, &c.

Vie, or Vye, is pronounced as *Wee* in Engliſh, *Examples.*
appuye, pluye, truye, &c.

Examples of foure vowels, following together in one word.

eoyë.		mangeoye,
ouaï.		touaïlle,
oüee		fouées,
ouye.		l'ouye.
uoye.	>is<	quoyement,
uouă		quouat.
uouë		quouër.
ueuë,		queuë.
ueui.		eſcueuil.
eaue.		l'eaue, for l'eau.

The pronounciation of the Conſonants, as in order following,

And firſt of H. *note of Aſpiration.*

H. In the French tongue is onely an aſpiration before or after a vowell, in the ſame ſyllable, and vſually before it, and neuer before, or after a Conſonant, as for examples in theſe ſyllables and words,
ha. he. hi. ho. hu. &c. *Examp.*
hare, heron, hibou, hoche, huant, &c.

h——Unpronounced in the greater part of words, derived from the Greeke or Latine tongues, as
heure, huict, Chanaan, chaos, Chriſt, chreſtien, &c.

The

The Pronounciation of f. z. x. ſ. *ſerpentines.*

S, Is ſounded three manner of waies, to wit, for s. z. ſ. and is vnpronounced.

Examples.

s — Moſt vſually, and being doubled, more ſtrongly, as
Sage, sageſſe, pouſſer, &c.

z — Betwixt two vowels in the ſame word, or in two diuers words, as
maiſon, raſer, uſer.
vous eſtes vn enfant.
you are a child.

ſ — In ſt. betwixt two vowels ſimples, or compounds, as
ceſte, veiſtes, feiſtes, euſtes, feuſtes, &c.
for which ſome good Authors doe pronounce and write,
ceſte, vittes, fittes, uttes, &c.

s — Unpronouced, ſtanding for an accent, or note of long quantity, deriuation, or diſtinction in words and tenſes, and moſt vſually with t. thus, ſt. after a long vowel, but in two diuers ſyllables, : alſo in the words. es, des, mes, tres, placed before a Conſonant in the beginning of compounded words, as for examples.
aſpre, eſtre, noſtre, maſtin, oſtaſt, &c.
eſcrire, des-dire, mes-priſer, tres-bon, tresmau-vais.

Note that s. is ſounded before l. f. p. b. g. c. q. tr. in ſome 166 originall words or thereabouts, contained in certaine tables in which is found what letters are pronounced, & what letters of like ſort vnpronounced, belonging to *Orthography*, as for exãple, s, in theſe words following, and ſuch like.
Legiſlateur, ſatisfaire, ſatisfaction, presbyter, presbytal, eſpace, aſperge, reſpire, diſpoſer, diſputer, diſgrace, diſgracieux, Bruſc, fiſc, muſc, eſclave, proſcire, fiſcal, treſq̃ boſque, juſques, &c.
muſc, combuſt, eſtamel, teſtateur, diſtance, Apoſtolique, &c.

Z. Is ſounded three waies, to wit, for z. ſ. and ſs. and alwaies pronounced, not being final before a conſonant. *Examples.*

z — In the beginning and ending of words, as
zagaye, zele, &c.

s — In the end of words, but ſomewhat lengthned, as nez, fiz, i/z. noz, voz, rompuz, parfaictz. &c.

ſs — In this word Alteze, for Alteſſe.

X. Is ſounded fiue waies, to wit, for x, cs, s, ſs, and z. as

X — In the beginning of ſyllables, and words, as
Xenophon, Zoes. &c.

cs — In the end of ſyllables not finals, as
• axiome, exterieur, fixement, oxigon, &c.

s=In

s—In the end of words, as
paix, prix, lieux, &c.

s—Betwixt two vowels, in these words following.
axille, *auxiliaire*, complexion, Bruxelles.

z—In these words,
deuxiesme, sixiesme, dixiesme, dixhuitesme, douxiesme.

Note that in all French words, ending in z. or x. you may write more properly the letter s. in steede of z. or x. finall, as
pais for paix,
nes, for nez, &c.

I. For i, or j. Consonant, is a most stable and constant letter, which most properly, I name, ei. or ie. reserving the name ge, or gue, for *Gamma*, to be better giuen to the letter g. examples of i.
jamais, jelousie, j'iray, jolité, juge.
or iamais, ielousie, i'iray, iolyté, iuge. *Nota*.

To the foresaide *Serpentine letters* in the English tongue, may, and should be added, certaine other Characters, expressing other Serpentine voices, of a thicke & stronger sound, then s. or z. the which are very improperly and ignorantly expressed in English, by *ch*. as in these English syllables, and words as to bee noted.

cha		chase, chake.
che		chery, chest.
chee	in	cheese, cheeke.
chi		chide, childe.
cho		choke, choise.
choo		choose.
chu		chuse, Church.

In steed of which *ch*. you may take *c*. which is a superfluous letter, or thus marked, ç. or otherwise noted, or distinguished, in respect that *ch* cannot serue properly to expresse the voices in the foresaid syllables.

Pronounciation of l. r. n. m. *vsually named Liquides.*

l—Is sounded 3. waies, for l. not liquide, for l. liquide, and for u. also vnpronounced in many wordes.

Examples.

l—Not Liquide, most vsually with the ende of the tongue, as
tel, telle, miel, ciel, &c.

l—*Liquide*, sounded with the plat, or middle part of the tongue touching the palat of the mouth, being final or betwixt two vowels, as
bail, veil, oeil, bailler, veille oeillade, fille, &c.

u—In *col*, *licol*, *mol*, *fol*, notwithstanding the better sort of people pronounce the said words, as they be written.

l—Unpronounced after a Dip-

Diphthong ending in u. deriued from Latine words, with l. as all French words written by aul, eul, oul, and vsually before a consonant.

Examples.

aulne, eulx, oultre, faute, also l. in ilz, filz, and in saoul, pronounsed sou.

R. Is a stable or constant letter, and being doubled in the middle of a word betwixt two vowels, is sounded more strong, as

arre, terre, querre, bourre, courre, &c.

N. Is pronounced for n. not Liquide, for n. Liquide, for nn. for ng. and is vnpronounced. *Examples.*

n—*Not-Liquide* most vsually as non, mon, enfant, annoncer, &c.

n—*Liquide*, with g. before it thus, gn. betwixt two vowels, simples, or compounds, sounded Liquidly, touching the palat of the mouth, with the plat of the tongue, specially when the vowell going before is i, note of Liquefaction, expressed or vnderstood, as

gaigner, or gagner, agneau, or aigniau, magnanime, mignon, montagne, &c.

nn—Ending a word before an other word beginning with a vowell, both to be pronounced together, and in such sort as if the second n were the first letter of the second word beginning with a Vowel, as for en allant, en estant, en ostant,

reade, en-nallant, en-nestant, ennostant.

gn—In the end of words, according to the opinion of *Liuius Hosius*, his example is, carquan, sounded, as carquang

n—Vnpronounced, to wit, in ent syllable Verball, as créént, créoyent, créérent, crééroyent, créassent, &c.

M. is sounded two waies, to wit, as m. or n. and sometimes vnpronounced.

Examples.

m—Shutting the lips, as madame, amy, mon, &c.

m—In the end of words, and before another consonant in the same syllable, without shutting the lipps, as

nom venim, faim, temps, champs, compte, compter, demner, &c.

except prompt.

m—Vnpronounced, in Adverbs ending in emment, as sagemment, &c.

Pronounciation of f. v. b. p. *lipped letters.*

F. Is a stable Lipped letter, though in effect, a compounded letter of ph. pronounced somewhat strongly touching the neither lip with the vpper teeth, which

Ido name ef, or rather fé.

Examples.

falot.	or	*ph*alot.
feliſtien.		*ph*eliſtien.
filoſofe.		*philoſoph*e.
foebe.		*ph*oebe.
riſu.		ri*ph*u.
epitaf.		epita*ph*.
diſthongue		di*ph*thongue.
ſfere.		*sph*ere.
fraſe.		*phr*aſe.

f—Unpronounced in Deriuatiue wordes, formed of their Primitiues, ending in f. adding to it the ſyllable ae, or, aement, as

actif, actifae, actifvement.
brief, briefae, briefvement,

Alſo f, in in apprentif, vſurped for apprenti, and in the plurall number, before s. finall, according to the opinion of ſome: but others ſome, would haue the ſaid f, pronounced in the plurall number before s. finall: as alſo in the end of words, as

oeuf, oeufs: boeuf, boeufs.
noeuf, noeuf, &c.

v, for v Conſonant, is alſo a lipped letter, moſt ſtable and moſt conſtant, named very conuenientlye vé, of like ſound with f, but not ſo ſtrongly pronounced, touching the neather lip, and vpper teeth together, as in theſe ſyllables and words following, in which v, goeth before a Vowell, or before l, or r. Liquids, in the ſame ſyllable, as

Aa. ae. ai. ao. au. alá. ara, &c.

Examples.

Aanité, Aenim, Aillain, Aomer, Aulgaire, Arayement, &c.

Note, that the foreſaid two letters i. and v. for which is ignorantly vſurped, j. and v. Conſonants, haue of long time been voyces in al Languages, yet hitherto wanting a proper names & characters to be expreſſed and diſtinguiſhed to the eare and eie, from all other voices, as it is in effect and ſound differing from them all. Inſomuch as i. and v. Conſonants are made of i. and v. Vowels, turning the head of them downwards, making one Character ſo turned, to ſerue for two differing voices, no leſſe then the letter b. diuerſly turned, or little altered, doth ſerue for a character, belonging to foure ſeuerall voices, to wit, b. p. d. q.

Alſo the foreſaid two letters i. and v. haue vntill this time not onely beene wronged for want of proper names and ſhapes to them belonging: but alſo in that they haue been reſtrained from their liberties and limited to goe only before a Vowell in the ſame ſyllable in vertue of Conſonants. Which notwithſtanding may & ſhould haue as great libertie, as f. or as much or more then any other Conſonant whatſoeuer, for they may both bee placed, not onely going before

before, or after an other Consonant, specially before l. or r. in the same syllable with any Vowell, as

Ala, Ale, Ali, Alo, Alu, Alaũ, &c.
Ara, Are, Ari, Aro Aru, Arau, &c.

Examples.

Aaleur, Aray, Arayement,
Alophone, a venomous glue.
Aluiement. a howling, a yelling, &c.

B. Is a stable lipped letter sounded with both lippes together, named bé, or éb. and is most commonly pronounced, as in these *examples*, babillard, biberon, beau, bureau, beste, ebbe, &c.

b—is unpronounced in the word soubz: as also, in some other words deriued from Latins, in b, as in these,

debte, debaoir, doibt,
debaant, doubte, doubter,
doubteux, febare, fiebare,
prebtre, libuare, plomb,
cromb, palomb, &c.

Also *b*, in these syllables, *ab*, *ob*, *sub*, going before another word in composition is very moderatly, & softly sounded, and but a very little, as

*ab*negation, *ab*straire, *ob*mettre, *ob*tenir, *sub*stance, *sub*Aenir, &c.

Note that f. or b. should neuer be written before t, or s, Consonants, in any word whatsoeuer: neither p, betwixt m, and n,

P. Is a stable lipped letter. sounded a little more vehemently then b, and being placed before or after h, in the same syllable, is asmuch as f, as in diuers words deriued from the Greekes. and is by some written by f.

Examples.

phalot — falot, a torch.
Phelist. — felistien.
phylipe — filipe, a name.
phœbe — or fébe, the sunne.
riphu — rifu.
epitaph — epitaf, epitaph,
sphere — sfere, the golbe.

p—Is unpronounced before the letter t, or sounded for t, in these primatiue words, bapteſme, baptiſer, eſcripte, tempter, ſept, compter, &c. or baptiſer, écripte, &c.

Also, p, is unpronounced, in temps, champs, receptaoir, nepaeu, niepee, nopse, aparil, and their deriuatiues and compounds.

Pronounciation of d, t, g, k, *and of* C. and Q.

D. Is sounded for d, t. and is sometimes unpronounced.

d Is sounded most vsually with the end of the tongue against the vpper teeth as these words,
dame, dedié, doré, adder.

t In the ende of words following most vsually r. or

n, in the same syllable, of a word by it selfe, or before another beginning with a vowell, as in these dictions, laid, lard, lourd, verd, gaillard, galand, grand, quand, friand, Allemend, flamend, second, &c.

Examples

Il porte vn verd accoustrement, ayantvn lourd entendement.

he beareth a greene habit having a dull vnderstanding.

d — Is vnpronounced in the Preposition ad, going before a Consonant, at the beginning of a compound word, chiefely before t, or a, Consonants. *Examples.*

adiouster, adaequir, &c.

alsp, in poid, pied, &c.

Except in these words, adverbe, aduersaire, admirer, & their Derivatives in which words d, in ad, is pronounced.

T. Is sounded t, or ſ and somtimes vnpronouced, to wit, for

t Most vsually, as tater, attendre, mixtion, mathias, portions, partions, &c.

s In the syllable ti, pronounced seperatly before a, e, or o, in two diuers syllables, as partiall, precieux, faction, portion, partition, &c.

t Vnpronounced s, before, in the end of words, as vsually al other Consonants, not Liquids, *Examples*

quants, estants, gents, faicts, dicts, droicts, and je, ments, sents, repents, &c.

And most vsually in the end of these words, plat, pot, mot, chat, iemet ment, sent, and other such like verbs, written with t, finall in the first person singular of the Indicatiue moode

Note for dh. th.

To the forsaide letters may be added two others, spectally in the English tongue, differing from d. t. in a kinde of aspiration, vehemency, or thicke pronounciation and sound, which cannot well bee figured or written with any one or two of the forsaid letters, contained in any Alphabet: the one is sounded as it were with dh. and improperly figured with th. for want of a proper Character, as in these English syllables and words following.

tha, the, thee, thy, tho, thu — in — that. (them, these, ther, their, thee. (thine, thy-selfe, this, th'one, those, th'use, th'usage.

The other is sounded, and more properly written with th. then the first for want of a conuenient Character to expresse the same, as in these syllables, and English words following.

tha

tha	in	thatch, thatcher.
the		theatre, theefe.
thi		thigh, thing.
tho		thought, thong.
thu		thumbe, thung.

For the proper expressing of the first voice, sound as it were *dhe*, you may alter the fashion of the d. by some little marke or point, as thus, 'd, or thus 'd, or borrow the Greeke d, from the Greeke tongne thus marked, ∫ or Δ, from the Greek by which you may better expresse the foresaide first syllables, and English words as followeth,

∫at	for	that.
∫ese		these.
∫ine		thine.
∫'one		th'one.
∫'use		th'nse.

Also for *th*. in the other voices you may take the t, noted with a point vnderneath, or th turned downeward thus, ɿ, or turned backward thus, ɿ. or borrow this Greeke Character θ. or *p*. Notwithstanding th, may be in continuance to expresse the latter voices, and syllables, though not for the former, which better is expressed by ∫. or dh. then by th, as hath beene sufficiently declared.

G. Is sounded for g. g. liquide for ɿ. Consonant, for n, and is sometimes vnpronounced, to wit, for

g. Named gé, going immediatly before a. o. u. l. r. in the same syllable ending the same, as in these syllables and words.
ga, go, gu, gla, gra, &c.
ag, eg, ig, og, ug.

Examples.

gabel, gobler, *aigu*, guarir, or guerir, guide, guogue, eguiser, glaʌe, greſler &c.

g Liquide going before n. in the same syllable thus, gn. betwixt two vowels simples or compounds, of which the vowell immediately going before gn. is the vowell i, expressed or vnderstood for a note of Liquefaction, as in this French word, mignon, which ought to bee pronounced liquidly, as this English word, *minion*, of like signification. Euen so should bee pronounced these others, oignon, agnẽau, compagnon, gagner, montagne, and others of like kinde in which gn. is sounded as ni. with the vowell following.

n In these words, cigne, signe, regnard, cognoistre, cognoissance, and their Deriuatiues, and compounds.

ɿ Or j. Consonant going before e. or i. Vowell simple, or before a compound

vowell beginning with e. or i. as in these syllables following.

ge, gi, gea, geo, geu, geau, gie, giay, giey, gieu.

Examples.

gemir, giser, manger, mangea, mangeons, mangeoy.

g—— Unpronounced in the end of words, after n. in which it serueth only and most commonly to lengthen the syllable finall, as for examples.

yng, sang, rang, esrang, long, maling, coing, loing, soing, besoing, tesmoing.

K. Is a stable letter, vsually named *ka*, but better *ke*. or *ek*, (as also c. and q. vsurped for k. are most inconstant and vnstable letters) receiued in the Greeke, Germaine, Flemmish and English tongues, to expresse all words of the said tongues, sounding by the voice of the said letter, the which should also bee well receiued in the French, Italian, Spanish, and Latine tongues, and most conuenientlie written in steede of those inconstant, and improper letters c. q. taken and vsurped for the said letter k. the which c. neuer standeth for himself, but for some other letter; neither the letter q. hath any order or vse without u. after it, in the same syllable, as heereafter shal more plainely appeare. Examples of the said k. in French words, may be these following.

Katherine, karat, kalendrier, kebuse, kitre, kist, &c.

C. Is an improper and most inconstant letter, neuer sounded for it selfe but for some other, to wit, for k. or q. fors. s. and for t.

k. for q. before such vowels, (simples, or compounds) and before, or after such vowels and consonants, as the instable g. his neerest kinsman, which is spoken off immediatly before the stable letter k. also before h. vnaspired, l. r, n. m. in the same syllable, and before c. s. finals, as in these syllables.

ca co. cu. &c. cla. cra. cna. cha, che, chi, cho, chu, ach. ac. ec, ic. oc, uc,

Examples.

cage, cocu, cuisine, &c. cueil, coy, or quoy, coeur, couldre, clamer, craquer, charactere, chimer, eschole. tracas, auec, tric, troc, caduc, almanach, grecs, actes, &c.

s—— Noted on the foote with a little s, thus, q. vsually before a. o. u. in the same syllable, or before a compound vowell, beginning with one of the said vowels, before e. or i. b. aspired, as in these syllables

bles, ça, ce. ci. ço. çu. ſça, ſceu, &c. cha, che, chi, cho, chu, ſcha, &c.

viença, cecy, façon, conçu, chateau, chemiſe, chiche, choſe branchu, ſçauoir, ſçauray, ſceu, ſchalupe, ſchelme, &c.

ſ—Thus marked ç, ſtanding betwixt two vowels, as in theſe words following, deça, pieça, deçoy, reçoy, conçoy, perçoy, apperçoy. &c.

t—Before the ſyllable te, in two diuers ſyllables, as for examples, faicte, dicte, droicte crainte, ceincte, oinct, &c.

t—Vnpronounced in diuers words: ſpecially before t. or ts, finals, in the plurall number: as faict, dict, droict.

Q. Is vſually named qu. but better ké. in conformity of al the other conſonants, and in the French is written for k. in the end of words onely, or with the vowell u. after it in the ſame ſyllable vnpronounced, as in the ſyllables and examples

aq. eq. iq. oq. uq.
qua, que, qui, quo, quu.
aaeq, donq, cinq, coq, &c.
quater, querir, quignon, quoter, qu'un, &c.

OF THE ACCENTS, AND IMPOSITION of points or notes ouer vowels, *or ſyllables in all French words.*

THE *Accent* is a note, or marke placed ouer a vowell, either to denote and diſtinguiſh the qualitie and quantitie temporal of it, conſiſting in a ſhort and ſimple ſound, or in a long and double prolation, or elſe to make difference betwixt equiuocall wordes, that is to ſay wordes of like *Orthographie*, in writting being of vnlike ſignification and prolation or ſound in quantitie or qualitie.

There is generally receiued (ſpecially in the Latine tongue) three ſorts of accents in reſpect of the foreſaid quantitie or qualitie of ſounding the vowels, or rather (in the French tongue) of ſyllables compounded of them, to wit, l'*accent acute*, l'*accent graue*, and l'*accent circumflex*, vnto which ſome adde another accent which they name *accent enclitike*.

Explication and vſe of the ſaid accents in the Latine tongue.

Accent acute, is placed ouer a vowell to ſignifie the ſame (or ſyllable compounded with it) in qualitie of ſound to bee lifted vp or moſt diſtinctly pronounced, or in quantitie temporal, to belong as á. in pátience, é. in bonté, &c.

Accent graue, is put ouer a vowell to ſignifie the ſame (or ſyllable compounded with it) in qualitie of ſound to bee depreſſed or not ſo diſtinctly pronounced, or in quantitie temporall to be ſhort.

Accent circumflex, is put ouer a vowel, denoting the ſame (or ſyllable compounded with it) to bee of a meane and indifferent ſound in quantitie, of time.

The *accent enclitick* (vſed in the Latine tongue) is not properly to bee receiued in the French tongue, although ſome bee of opinion that it is required to bee noted at the end of a verbe, going, before their nominatiues perſonall, je. tu. il. nous. vous. on. l'on. in interrogatiue ſpeeches or ſuch like, as in theſe examples, following of interrogatiue locutions.

m'attend ray-je á vovs	?	ſhall I ſtaie on you ?
feras-tu cela	?	wil you doe that ?
quand aurons nous paix?		when ſhall we haue peace.
dit-on tel cas de moy	?	doe men report ſuch things of me?
voira l'on jamais la fin	?	ſhall one euer ſee the end.

But in all the foreſaid examples the foreſaid *accent enclitike* is ſuperfluous, for ſuch pronounes perſonals remaine in their force, nothing altered by the ſame.

Alſo it is to bee noted that all the foreſaid three accents ' *acute* ` *graue*, and ^ *circumflex* are (in the French writing) oftentimes vſurped the one in place of the other, as the two laſt oftentimes in ſtead of the firſt, ſpecially the graue, noting the vowell ouer which it is placed, to belong, and to bee moſt diſtinctly pronounced as é. in bonté is noted with an accent, acute or è. in bontè. noted with an accent, graue, to ſignifie the ſaid é. (called maſculine) to bee maſculinely pronounced, that is, to ſay, with a ſtrong and long ſound. Againe the foreſaid three acents are leſſer in vſe concerning the quantity temporall, of vowels long or ſhort, in the French tongue, then in the Latine, becauſe that the meaſures or quantities are rather grounded vpon the ſyllables in the ſaid tongue, then vpon the vowels, that whichis altogether contrarie in the Latine and

Greeke

Greeke tongues. The principall vse then of the three foresaid accents, *accute*, ' *graue*, ` & *circumflex*, ^ in the French tongue is the imposition of them ouer the vowels to distinguish the equivocall wordes in their diuers manner of signification, vnder one shape differing in *Orthographie*, and sound onely by the said accents and manner of prolation signified vnto the eie by them, but of all the vowells a. and e. are most vsually accented with one of the foresaid accents.

The Accent, *acute*, ' or *graue*, ` or *accent circumflex* ^ is put ouer the head of a vowell in a long syllable, but most vsually the *acute*, & most commonly ouer é long (called é *masculine*) to distinguish é. long from e. short or breefe (called e. *feminine*) or from e. neutral thus noted ę. or thus e'. and consequently to distinguish diuers equivocall wordes, an parts of speech, differing onely in writing and sound by the said two ée. as for examples.

Verbes.	*Participles.*		
donne. giue.	donné, giuen.	a. hath à.	to
aime. loue.	aimé, loued.	la. the. là.	there.
mange. eate.	mangé. eaten.	ou. or. où.	where.
change. change.	changé. chãged.	matin. morning.	mãtin. a bandogge.

The *accent acute* is noted ouer é. when the said é. is found to be the first letter and syllable by it selfe, in any word, going before two or three consonants in the penultime syllable (to wit in the last syllable saue one) or ending a participle masculine, or going before e. feminine, as in these examples.

éspanter, entrér, créé, créée, &c.

The *accent graue* is marked most vsually ouer the vowel à. ending a word, as also ouer ù and other vowels, to distinguish equiuocall wordes and parts of speech, which are of like orthographie and sound of vnlike signification, as, à. lá, *aimà*, donnà, parlà, où, &c.

à. to *article*. là. there *aduerbe*. où. where, aduerbe of which the three last wordes à. là. où. are accented generally to distinguish them from these three vnaccented a. la. ou. of which the first a or ha. is a verbe signifying possession, as hath: the second la. is a pronoune or article signifying the a. an: the third ou. is a conjunction signifying, either: and note that a. Verbe is of triple signification, to wit, *actiue*, *passiue*, and *temporall*, as in these speeches following appeareth.

il a de largent à toy. he hath monie of thine.
il a chanté à la messe. he hath sung at the masse.
il a esté à l'eglise. hee hath beene at the Church.

Also the said *accent graue*', is sometimes placed ouer ę. neuter for want of a proper character or note to distinguish the same from é. masculine and e. feminine, as vsually ouer e. in the diphthong, oè. for oy. or in the triphthong oyèt. for oyent. syllables finals, or terminations verbals found in the ij. tenses of verbes as,

aimoè, aimoyèt for *aimoę*, *aimoyęt* or for *aimoy*, *aymoyent*.

the which e. neutrall is to be marked or written with the proper character thus. ę. or thus e'. & the place of his abode is before declared in the explication and pronounciation of the letters.

The *accent circumflex* ^ is a note compounded of the other two conioyned together into one, in forme of ʌ. consonant, and is vsually put ouer a long vowell in a long syllable, or ouer a contracted syllable, and ouer a vowell in an equiuocal word to distinguish the same from another of like shape.

Examples of quantitie and contraction.

{âge. aisêment rôler.} {age. easily. to roule.} for {aage. aiseement. rooler.}

Examples of equiuocall words distinguished by accents.

{bâiller. to gape. màtin. a bandogge.} for {bailler. to giue. matin. morning.}

Also the said *accent graue*, is vsed and placed in the middle of a contracted word in which one syllable or two is lost, or two contracted into one, as

laiˆra, paiˆra, douˆra, hardiˆment, vrayˆment.

for laissera, payera, donnera, hardiement, vrayement.

Of the Quantitie temporall in pronouncing of *vowels, and syllables, and rules in it.*

THE *Quantitie* or *measure vocall*, is the time bestowed in pronouncing of a vowell or syllable, the which is of three sorts specially in the latine tonge, to wit, short, long, and indiferent.

A *short vowell* or *syllable* is of a simple and most short time or measure tempozall, to pronounce a vowell vsually vnmarked, or marked in verse thus. ă. ĕ. ĭ. ŏ. ŭ.

A *long vowell* or *syllable* is of a double time, twise as long in sounding

ſounding as the ſhort, and is or may bee noted with any of the foreſaid accents, and in verſe thus. ā. ī. ē. ō. ū.

An *indifferent vowell* or *ſyllable* is either of quantitie ſhort or long, only or chiefely in latine verſe.

The generall rules of quantitie vocall to be obſerued in the ſounding of vowels and ſyllables are theſe.

1. Euery vowell accented with any of the three foreſaid accents is of a longer prolation or ſound, then when it is found without accent as in theſe wordes.

parlà, parlámes, parlêrent or parlérent, donné &c.

2 {é *Long.* / e *Breeſe.*} ſinal maketh the ſyllable going before to be {*ſhort* / *long*}

as {Aerité, pieté, &c. / pére, mére, &c.} in which the penultime is {*ſhort.* / *long.*}

In ſo much that the *penultime ſyllable* is long in all wordes ending in e. feminine or in theſe ſyllables feminines es, ent, formed of it.

Examples by diuerſe terminations feminines and ſignifying wordes.

e. dónne, dáme.	aiſe, fournaiſe	áſmes, donnáſmes	
es. dónnes, eſtes.	euſe, hideuſe,	áſtes. donnáſtes	
ent. dónent.	ouſe. eſpouſe.	ïſmes, baſtïſmes	
ie. pitie, amitie.	àble. ſtable, capable.	ïſtes. baſtïſtes	
ine. cuiſine.	ïble. poſsïble.	érent, donnêrent	
áſe. cauca ſe.	iple. triple.	irent. baſtirent	
éſe. ſyneréſe.	úple. quadrúple.	úrent baúrent.	
ïſe. mignardïſe.	quintúple.	úſmes, baúſmes	
óſe. mandóſe.	sextúple.	úſtes. baúſtes	
ſe. mùſe.	●ctúple, &c.	índrent. príndrent	

And the *vltime*, or laſt ſyllable of a ſingular word ending in é, long maſuline, accented with the accent acute, reſerueth the ſaid accent and quantity in the plurall number, before s, finall: but before z. (placed inſteed of the ſaid s,) it keepeth the foreſaid quantity, but loſeth the accent, or note, and conſequently, all nounes ſingulars in é, and nounes plurall in es. alſo al nounes, partitiues, and verbes ending in ez. haue their laſt ſyllables ſo ending long, as

authoriſé, authoriſes, or authoriſez, &c.

3 The firſt vowell of euery diphthong ending with a conſo=

nant

nant: in which the voices are not altogether confounded in the ſound, is ſhort, and the ſecond or laſt, long, to bee accented with the accent acute, as é, ó, long in the diphthong ie,

Examples. chaſtiér, metiér, miél, tién, diſions, &c,

But in words ending by the diphthong ie, without a conſonant after the ſame, the firſt vowell of the ſame, to wit, í, is long, to be accented with the ſaid accent acute, as

pitíe, jelouſíe, Philoſophíe, Orthographíe, &c.

which we Engliſhmen muſt diligently note, for that (contrary to the French cuſtome) we neglect, or doe not ſound in our Engliſh words of like kinde, the finall vowell e, in the diphthong ie, in ſteed of which diphthong is written or pronounced onely y, as for example: for amitíe, in French, we write *amitie* or *amity*, in engliſh.

Of the Figures, or notes Figuratiues belonging to the figuratiue pronounciation, and Orthographie.

THe *Figuratiue manner* of pronouncing, or writing, is according vnto which a letter or ſyllable is added, or ſubſtracted from the beginning, middle, or ending of a perfect ſignifying word: or one ſyllable diuided into two, or two ſyllables reduced and contracted into one, for good ſound ſake called *Euphony*, or for the neceſſity in verſe.

There are generally foure litterall, or ſyllabicall kindes of figuratiue pronounciation and writing in good Orthographie, to wit, *Poſition*, *Ablation*, *Contraction*, and *Diſtraction*, ſignified vnto the eye by theſe foure notes or markes ‘ , ᴀ " placed ſome vowel of the word, before mentioned, in the Table of accents, notes, and points, and heere more largely explicated, as in manner following.

Poſition, is the putting to of a letter or ſyllable at the beginning, middle, or ending of a ſignifying word, perfect of it ſelfe and may be noted with this note ‘, and is of three ſorts diuerſly named, as followeth.

Poſition initiall.	*Antepoſition.*	*Prepoſition.*	or	*Prothese.*
Poſition mediall.	*Interpoſition.*	*Interiection.*	or	*Epenthese.*
Poſition finall.	*Poſtpoſition.*	*Appoſition.*	or	*Paragoge.*

Ante-

Antepoſition (or *Prothеſe*) is the putting of a letter, or ſyllable, at the beginning of a perfect ſignifying word, as for example of the letter e. expreſſed, or vnderſtood before theſe Pronounes il, elle, *on*, or following their verbe ending in vowels, in all interrogations, locutions, and others of like kinde, and betwixt two aa. or a. and e. whereof the one is finall, the other initiall, in two diuers words, vnſeperated: alſo n. before a word beginning with a vowell, the word going before ending with n.

Examples.

a-til.		a-il,	hath he?
va-telle,	ſounded for	va-elle,	goeth ſhee?
dira-t'on.		dira-on.	will men ſay?

mon frere ira à la guere. for ira à, &c.
my brother will goe to warres.
en nallant. for *en* allant. *en* neſtant. for *en* eſtant
Il a teſté à l'eſgliſe, for a eſté, &c.
he hath beene at Church.

Interpoſition (or *Epentheſe*) is the putting of a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a perfect ſignifying word vſually in Latine verſe, and ſometimes in French verſe, and in many words for deriuation, diſtinction, or quantity ſake, as a. e. o. in theſe words following.

aage, *aiſement*, rooler, for âge, *éſement*, rôler, &c.

Alſo, n. s. in theſe words following.

*ai*moyent, *ai*meroyent,		*ai*moyet, *ai*meroet.
ai maſmes, *ai*maſtes.	for	*ai*mâmes, *ai*mates.
feuſt, feuſmes, feuſtes,		fût, fûmes, fûtes.
veiſt, veiſmes, veiſtes,		Ait. Aîmes, Aîtes, &c.

Poſtpoſition (or *Paragoge*) is the putting of a letter or ſyllable in the ende of a perfect ſignifying word, but chiefely in the French tongue to prolong the laſt ſyllable, and ſometimes for good ſound ſake, as in theſe words, following.

vng. poing. ſoing, &c. for vn. poin. ſoin, &c.

Ablation (or *Abolition*) is the taking away of a letter or ſyllable from the beginning, ending, or middle, of a ſignifying word, for good ſound ſake, and is noted with this note ' at the ende of words, or this ʌ. in the middle, and is of three ſorts.

Ablation	*Initiall.*	or	*Aphereſe.*
	Mediall.		*Syncope.*
	Finall.		*Apocope.*

Ablation

Ablation Initiall (or *Apheresis*) is the abolition, or taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a perfect signifying word, for good sound sake. *Examples.*

'omme, 'uys, 'eure, &c. for homme, huys, heure, &c.

Ablation Mediall (or *Syncope*) is the abolition or taking away of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word, as

{pairay, lairay, don'ray. / orray, boudray, cueudray.} for {paieray, laiſſeray, donneray. / ouïray, bouilliray, ceuilliray.}

Ablation finall (or *Apocope*) is the abolition or taking away of a letter or syllable from the ende of a word for the neceſſity of verſe, or to the end that the word be more roundly pronounced.

pri'. ſuppli'. com'. hom'. el'. tel'. quel'. encor'. aucc'. for prie, ſupplie, comme, hõme, elle, telle, quelle, encore, auecques.

Ablation finall more particularly conſidered and diſtinguiſhed is of three ſorts, to wit.

Ablation in {pronouncing or ſound onely, named *Synalephe*. / pronouncing and writing, named {*Apoſtrophe*. / *Eclipſis*.}}

Ablation finall, (or *Eclipſis*) is in Latine verſe the taking away of m, finall, any vowell going before it in the ſame ſyllable, when the word following beginneth with a vowell, as in this Latine verſe following.

Monſt' horrend' inform' &c. for monſtrum, horendũ, informe, &c.

And many in the French tongue be taken for a general name to all ablations literals, principally finals, as

Donne auſmone a ce povre enfant,
Giue almes vnto this poore chielde.
Amiez tes parens gens d'honneur,
Loue thy parents folkes of honour.

Ablation finall (or *Apoſtrophe*) is the abolition, or taking away of a. e. i. finall vowels in pronounciation and writting, before a vowell initiall, or h. initiall vnaſpired of the word following without any point, or pauſe placed betwixt them, to witte, the ablation of a, in la, ma, ta, ſa, going before a feminine word beginning with a vowell, or of the ſyllable on, finall in theſe Pronounes maſculines, mon, ton, ſon, vſurped for ma, ta, ſa, before a feminine name beginning with a vowell, as

{l'amye / m'amye / t'amye / s'amye} for {la amye. / ma amye. / ta amye. / sa amye.} | {l'amour, / m'amour, / t'amour, / s'mour,} for {laamour. / mon amour. / ton amour. / son amour.}

e finall

e finall in these Monisyllables. la, le, me, te, se, ce, ne de, re, que

j'aime,	je aime.	c'este	ce este.
l'oeil.	le oeil.	n'aider.	ne aider,
m' aider.	for me aider.	d'aider,	for de aider.
t'aider,	te aider.	r' avoir,	re avoir.
s'aider.	se aider.	qu' aider,	que aider.

Finall onely in si, if begun before il, or ils, as
s'il, if he: s'ils, if they,

Also by licence poeticall i, is taken away in si, going before any other word beginning with a vowell, as
s'audace, s'eloquence, s'ignorance, s'orgueil, s'vn homme.
si audace, si eloquence, si ignorance, si orgueil, si vn homme.

Note that the Pronoune cest, or cestes, for cet, or cettes, signifying, this, and si. for tant, or tant fort, signifying, so, so much, neuer loseth the vowell e. or t. as
cest homme si ambitieux. This man so ambitious.
ceste femme si ambitieuse. This woman so ambitious.

Ablation finall (or *Sinalephe*) is the abolition of the finall vowel in sound or pralation only, but not in writing, as in the French tong vsually of the letter e, feminin final, before an other vowel ininitiall, or before h. vnaspired, beginning the word following, not separated by any point of pause, the which some referre to *Apostrophe*, by which two words are to bee pronounced together as one, and is called in Poetry, *collision* or *coppe Feminine*, that is say, the ablation of e. Feminine finall, following in the fourth syllable in the verse before a vowell initiall, of which shalbe spoken more at large in the fourth part of Grammar, called *Prosodia*. *Examples in Prose.*

I'ay esperance en luy, et me fie en la grande, extreme et largesse, de laquelle il vse enuers tous gens sçauants.

Examples in rime or verse,

Tu es tant belle, et de grace tant bonne,
Qu'a te seruir tout gentil cueure s'addonne.

Cæsura, is the making long of a short syllable in the end of a Latine verse after an absolute foot.

Contraction (or *Synerese*) is the abbreuiation, or reduction of two syllables into one, or of two or three vowels into a compound vowel, Diphthong or Triphthong, by this note ^ expressed or vnderstood ouer a vowell in the syllable contracted, as

Example,

Examples of Diphthongues.

îa. dia.	aê. aeste, for éle	aî. ayant.
îe. disiez.	aô. paovre for póʌre	aû. aucun
îo. d'ions.	eâ. mangea changea.	(for aocun
iu. piule.	eô. flageole, mangeons.	eî. neige, ʌeil.
ua. suader.	oa. poale, for pale.	eû. peu, feu.
ue. escuelle	oê. roe, disoe, &c.	oy. roy, disoy.
ui. huite.	(for roy, disoy. &c.	(for roe, disoe.
uo. quoter		aû. autre. faut.

Examples of Tripthongs.

eay. mangeay.	ieu: dieu, lieu.	aou. aoust.
aye. ayent.	oeu: coeur oeuf.	(aouster.
eau: beau, peau.	ueu: cueur.	oua. pouale.
iau. miauler.	eue. sçeue.	oue. loue.
iei: vieil, ʌieillart.	eui. euil, for oeil.	ouy. ouy-dea.
oei: oeil, oeillade.	eoy. mangeoy.	uye. truye.
uei. vueil, vueille.	oye. foye, roye.	(pluye, &c.

Distraction (or *Diérese*) is the Deduction, or separating of one syllable into two, or of a compound vowel into simples: placing two points ouer a vowell of the syllable so deduced.

Examples.

ïa-diademe,	aï-haïr	ayë. payër.
ïe-fiër, ancïen.	naïʌe.	ieu. gracieux.
ïo-fiole violer.	au-Archaüs.	uëu. suëur.
ua-dûalite.	eï-rei terer, deïte	ouë. ʌeuë, receuë.
uë-tüer, crüel.	reim poleer.	oyë. netoyër, soyë.
ui-esguiser.	ëu-reunir,	ouä. quouät, fouäge
aë-Nathanael.	Promotheus.	ouë. louë, louër.
eä-leal, feäl.	oï oïr, for ouïr,	ouï. ouïr, or oïr.
ëo-Actëon.	Mois, &c.	(verrouïl.
oë-Poete, soet.		

OF

Of the generall Punction, or distinction to be obbe obserued, in reading, writing,; with their names and explication by their effects and places.

THe generall Punction or distinction is a regular distribution of the Oration or discourse into parts, thereby to take away all obscurity, or confusion, as well in the reading as in the word, to the ende that he which readeth or heareth may vnderstand more easily the variette of the Clauses, and that who readeth or speaketh may recouer breadth, insomuch as the foresaid punctuation or distinction being well obserued in the discourse, doth serue as a kinde of exposition of the same.

There are eight sorts of punctuations, or distinctions ordered and named by the latter and most learned writers as in manner following.

, A *Vergule*, crooked, or tailed point, called in Latine *incisum*.
; Halfe a *Comma*, or halfe point, otherwise a halfe Clause,
: a *Comma*, signified by a double point, the one vnder the other.
.. A *Colon*, point round or small, signifying a little period, clause, or member.
. *Periode* (called otherwise a *Clause*, or compretention of words or sentences) signified by this note, *Finis*.
? Point *Interrogatiue*, or note of Interrotion.
! Point *Admiratiue*, or Admiration.
( ) Point *Parenthesis*, or Interiectiue.
[ ] Point *Expositiue*, or note of Exposition.

All which kindes of Punctions or greater part of them, haue not the said names because of their shapes, but onely or chiefely, in respect of their effects, properties, and vses, hereafter following sufficiently declared with examples.

If any should maruell, why I call *Vergule*, that which the Greekes name *Comma*, and why I call *Comma* that which they call *Colon*, and that I take the said *Colon* for small point: yet is there not in so doing any errour. For the Latines interpret Comma for *Incisum*, or distinction of Locutions, and the *Colon* for the small sentence of the Periode. Also the French, Italians, Spaniards, and other nations of Christendome doe vsurpe the Greeke *Colon*, instead of the *comma*, and the *halfe Comma* instead of an *imperfect Colon* of the Greekes, and the *Vergule*

gule or *Incisum*, and *Comma*, signifie in Greeke, the reason most probable is the vse and common practise of learned men.

Explication and application of the said Points.

The *Vergule* hath this efficacie or effect, that it causeth to take breath a little, in staying the voice without abating the same, and serueth onely, or chiefely to distinguish the dictions or parts of speach in locutions, the one from the other, and is vsually placed before all Relatiues, Aduerbs, and Coniunctions, and after the Nounes, Verbes, and Aduerbs simples: also, after Adiectiues and Verbes, gouerning case, or Substantiue and Adiectiue agreeing together or referred to one thing.

Examples of Dictions distinguished by Vergules.

He is a man of great parentage, wealth, and wit,
He doth nothing all day but eate, drinke and sleepe.
Shee is a woman well parentaged, wealthy, and witty.
He and shee haue done all well, honestly, and wisely.

Examples of Locutions distingished by Vergules.

He is a King of a good courage, of an ingenious wit,
also of a most liberall minde, and most louing to his Subiects,
He hath liued alwaies fearing God, louing his neighbours,
and neuer offending any.
It is a Laudable thing in euery man to serue God,
to succour the afflicted, and to wrong no body.

The which *Vergule* is also vsually placed before these words, (or, either) and before the word, and, or &, and before what.

Examples.

Be he good, or bad, either wise, or foolish, he is my friend,
and therefore I will defend him, or else dye for his sake.

But if the said words are doubled in the sentence, the saide *Vergule* is euer placed before them in the second place.

Examples.

Let him goe either by water or by land,
he neither shall escape, nor find fauour at all.
He hath alwaies been true and louing to his friend,
a most obedient subiect to his Prince, & kinde to his countrey.

The *Halfe-comma*, hath more vigour and force in pronouncing the Substantiues and Adiectiues, the Verbes and Aduerbs after the which it is placed, and followeth most commonly one or many Vergules,

The

: The *Comma*, hath this vigour, energy, or efficacy, that it causeth the speech to stay somewhat more, then the two others going before in declining the voice, and is placed towards the middle of a sentence, held in suspence, and is, or may be found often times, within a Periode, or great sentence.

Examples.

It is expedient not ro wrong any, for there is not so little an enemy, be it a worme: but that it will turne to revenge it selfe being offended.

Colon, or Point finall is onely placed, or should be found in the end of a sentence, having this elegancie and office, that it causeth the voice to stop, or stay in reading, or speaking, in such sort, that you may, and should retake a new modulation, with variety and inflexion of the voice, according as the discourse requireth, or sentence next following insomuch as one Colon may containe many Vergules, and Commaes, and may bee found twice or more in one Periode.

. The periode hath this efficacy, property, and use, that it serueth onely or chiefly to close vp and ende the discourse or matter, of which no more is to be spoken: and is the most perfect, containing in it all the other punctuations aforegoing, as also the others following, the which may be distinguished into many Colons, Members, or little periods, but if they exceed more then two or three membres, causing want of breath, it is vitious, and the other matter next to be spoken off, should in writing bee begune with a capitall letter, at the beginning of a line.

And it is to be noted, that the point round or finall, (aswell *Colon* as *Period*) may be found and placed in the end or conclusion of few words, in one onely sentence, answer, resolution, or Prouerbe. *Example.*

And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow, euery tree that is pleasant vnto the sight, and good for food: the tree of life also in the middest of the Garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and euill.

? The *Interrogatiue*, is a proposition or speech, in asking or doubting, addressed to one, or many silently or expressely: after which the voice stoppeth in lifting vp, and flexing the same with a sound, or tune, proper to the matter whereof it speaketh: and many Interrogations may be found in one Period. successiuely or separately. *Examples.*

Who should not be ioifull of the Kngs great Victorie?

What good Subiect ſhould repine at his proſperity?
Bu how many euelly minded would be glad at his aduerſity?

! The *Admirative*, is a propoſition of Admiration, Inuocation, Wiſhing, and ſuch like, vſually begun with one of theſe words. ô helpe! O God! O good God! &c. and many of them may alſo be found in one Periode. *Examples.*

ô that long time we haue expected this happy day!
ô bleſſed be they that haue contracted this peace!
ô that euill be to him that euill thinketh!

( ) *Parentheſis* is a ſentence interiected, or put in ſome part of the Periode, making a perfect ſenſe, the which being taken away, doth not leaue the Period imperfect: whoſe place or vſe is moſt commonly in the middle of the diſcourſe, or there aboutes, & doth not admit any other point before or after it, or in the middle betwixt the two crooked lines before marked, vnleſſe it be the Interogatiue or Admiratiue.

Examples.

Many things (Right worſhipfull and moſt deareſt friend) haue giuen me occaſion to write vnto you, &c.

[ ] Note of expoſition, containing words expounded, after which follow the explication of the ſaid words, as [*Grammer*] that is to ſay an Art of ſpeaking correctly.

A ſhort Epiſtle in French and Engliſh containing *the vſe and obſeruation of the foreſaid Points, or Diſtinctions, with Accents, and figuratiue notes belonging to Pronounciation, and Orthography in writing.*

MOnſieur, j'ay receu voz lettres, pleines de toute courtoiſie, auec les effects d'icelles, vrayes preuues de voſtre amitie, bonté, et honneſteté en mon endroit; qui ſont comme inſtigations, et eſguillons me prouocants de plus en plus à vous affectionner, honnorer et ſeruir: tellement que le futur obiect de mes penſements (apres dieu) ne ſera autre choſe que vous meſme et le deſir de voſtre bonne fortune. Car qu'eſt ce au monde qui me peuſt, ou doit eſtre plus à ſouhait, que la continuation de voſtre repos: o que je puiſſe vne fois auoir le moyen de recompencer le moindre de voz merites! Ce pendant (en attendant la meilleure occaſion de congratuler voz biens-faits; je vay priér Dieu tout puiſſant vous auoir (Monſieur) continuellement en ſa ſaincte protection. De voſtre maiſon en Londre le 17. de Iuliet. 1613.

Voſtre tres-affectionné
amy et ſeruiteur,

W. C.

SIr, I haue receiued your letters ful of all courteſie, with the effects of them, true proofes of your friendſhip, goodneſſe, and honeſty in my behalfe; which are as it were inſtigations and prickings, prouoking me more and more, to affectionate, honour, and ſerue you. Inſomuch that the future obiect of my thoughts (next after God) ſhall be nothing elſe, but your ſelfe, and the deſire of your good fortune. For what is that in the world, which may or ought to be vnto me more to wiſh, then the continuation of your reſt. O that I might once haue the meanes to recompence the leaſt of your deſerts! In the meane ſeaſon (expecting a better commodity to congratulate your benefits) I pray God Almighty haue you continually in his holy protection. From your houſe in *London* the 17. of *Iuly*. 1613.

Your moſt affectionated
friend and ſeruant.

W. C.

FINIS.

Table Manuell of the Pronounciation, and Orthographie of the French tongue: In which is contained a Reformed Alphabet of 28. letters; and of Syllables, Diphthongs compounded of two Vowels, and Tripthongs compounded of three, pronounced together: to be artificially placed, and learned on the hand. Also, all the rules generals, and specials, belonging to the *triple kinde of Pronounciation, and Orthographie distinguished, and obserued in the said tongue*, to wit, *Proper*, *Improper*, and *Superfluous*, represented in the said Table, by three sorts of letters, *Roman*, *Italian*, and *English*, as is explicated in the end of the said Table.

Dedicated to the right worshipfull, worthy, and vertuous Gentlemen, Sir *Michael Stanhope* and Sir *William Cornwallis* Knights, &c.

By William Colson of *London*, their affectioned seruant, who wisheth them all honour, health, and happinesse, for euer. *An.* 1613. *July* 28.

A, E, O, I, Y, V, á, é, ó, í, y, ú, à. è. ò. ì. y. ù, ê. ô. — 8. *Throat letters.* — 8. *Vocales, or Vowels.*

H. h. hé. — *Aspiration.*

S, Z, X, I, s. z. x. ì. és, éz, éx, éi. sé, zé, xé, ié. — 4 *Serpentines.* — *Semy or Demy vowels.*

L, R, N, M, l r n m él, ér, én, ém, lé, ré, né, mé, — 4 *Liquides.*

F, A, B. P: D, T, C, K, f. a. b. p: d. t. g k. éf, éa, éb, ép: éd, ét, ég, ék. fé, aé, bé, pé: dé, té, gé, ké, — 4 *Lippeds.* 4 *Toothed.* — *Mutes or Muettes.*

C. Q. for K. c. q. for k. éc, éq, for ék. cé. qé. for k. — 3 *Vsurped.*

20. *Consons or Consonants with* W, *vsurped for* u. — *Elements, or elementary Letters.*

20. *Dipthongs, and Tripthongs.*

ia. ua, ie. ue, ui, io. uo, iu. — ae. ai, ao. au, ea. ei, eo. eu, oa. oi, oe. ou, — eai. eau, aie, iau, — iei, ieu, oei, oeu, uei, ueu, — coy, oye, cue, cui.

6. *Dipthongs abusiues.*

aou. oue. oue. ouy. uye. — for: aa, ee, oo, oe, oea, oeu — â âge. ê *aisement.* ò rôler. é coene. ei oeil. eu oeuvre.

The first line of the said *Reformed Alphabet*, containeth in good order the number of letters pressed with great Characters, or Formes: The second the same letters expressed with little Characters: the third, the proper names and sounds of the said letters, to wit, of the Vowels and Consonants, beginning their sounds by é vowell: the fourth, the proper names and soundes of the Consonants, ending by the vowell é. the fifth, the naturall names or surnames of all the foresaide letters: the sixth, and seuenth, the artificiall names, and the eight the generall name agreeing to them all.

Of Accents, Notes, and Points, belonging to Pronounciation, and Orthographie in all tongues.

' *Accent acute*, á. é. í. ó. ú.
` *Accent graue*, à. è. ì. ò. ù.
^ *Accent circumflexe* â. ê. î. ô. û.
^ *Synerese*, or note of Connexion.
.. *Dierese*, note of Seperation.
' *Apostrophe*, note of Ablation litterall, chiefly of e. finall.

, *Comma*, point initiall,
: *Colon*, point medtall.
. *Periode*, point finall.
? Point *Interrogatiue*.
! Point *Admiratiue*.
( ) Note of *Parentheses*.
[ ] Note of *Exposition Verball*,

A--âge, amy.
e--in ay, before n or m, in the same syllable, as pain, faim, main, &c.
a-- in double aa, baaller, aage.

E----*Masculine*, long, prémédité, e--- *Feminine*, short, or éh, as dire, lire, &c.
ę--*Neutrall*, being a syllable initiall. or going before s, x, l, r; d, r, c. tel, ętęrnęl aaec, &c.
a--before n, or m. in the same syllable, as entendement.
e--in Participles ending in eu. or eue, as leu also finall before a vowel initiall, ostre asile icy.

O--obole, &c.
ou--ó long, or as oo, in english, mon, nom, ton, son, &c.
o--in oe, oeu, oeil, oeuare, &c.

I, y-- as double ee, in english, inimitie, amy,
i-- or j, consonant in these, ja, je, ji, jo, ju
e--in oi, diphthong, di/oy, diroy, alloy, &c.
i--brief, luin.

V--vsure, &c.
v--or v Consonant, as aa. ae. ai. ao. au.
o--in au. dipth.
u--in these syllables, gua, gue, gui, guo, guu. qua, que, qui, &c.

H--Heron, &c.
h--in *Derivatiues* from the Latin & Greek tongs, as heure, chaos, cholere, escholle,
S--sagesse, &c.
--betwixt two vowels in one or diuers words as maison, raser, vous estes vne fille rimé, &c.
x--in ſt, betwixt two vowels, as ceſte, veiſtes, eustes, feustes, &c.
s--standing for an *Accent* or note of quatity, *deriuation*, or *distinction*; also in es, des, mes, tres, going before a consonant in composition. *Examp.* aspre, mastin, escrire, desdire, mespriser, tresbon, &c.

Z--zele, &c.
s--*Final*, as nez, ilz filz, noz, aoz.
ſs--in Alteze, (for Alteſſe.

X--Zenophon, &c.
es--ending a syllable not finall, axiome, extreme.
s--*finall*, paix, prix lieux, dieux, &c.
ſs--in axille, lexiae, auxiliaire, complexion, Bruxelles.
z--in these words deuxieſme, sixieſme, dixieme, douzieſme.
i--for j. Consonant, as in ia, ie, ii, io, iu, for ja, je, ji, jo, ju, j'alous, Jenice, jiray, jolité, juge.

L--Ellement, &c.
l--*Liquide finall*, & betwixt two vowels following the vowel i. as tel, miel, maille, taller.
ll--in col, licol, fol mol.
l--before a consonant, as aalx, aulne, eulx, faulte, hault, vault, halteur, faulx, vouldroit.

R--letter stable, erre, arre, &c.

N--ennemy, &c.
n--*liquide*, with g, before it in ę same syllable, being betwixt two vowels. perier, mignon. compagnon, magnanimie, agneau.
nn--ending any word before a vowell initiall, en allant. en estant, en vsant, &c.
n--in the syllable verball, ent, créent, créoyent créérent, créeoyent, &c

M--emmener, &c.
n--*Final*, and before an other Consonant in the same syllable, as nom, faim, temps, champs, dimner, compter, plomb. compte, comptesse, comptoire, compter, &c.
m--in the aduerbiall termination em nent, as sagemment. &c.

F--effemmé, &c. and is as much in effect, as ph.
f--for v, consonant, as in aa, ae, ai, ao, au, or va, ve, vi, vo, vu aanité, aerité, aire, aomer, Aulgarre, &c.

B--beste, &c.
b--plomb, soubz, debte, dobit. febve, siebare,

P--perir, &c.
p--going before h in the same syllable, as aph, eph, iph, &c. pha, phe, phi, &c. phalot, philosophe, epitaph.
p--betwixt two consonants, and before t. as temps, dempner, baptiser, escripte.

D--dedié, &c.
t--ending any worde before a vowell initiall lourd enfant, galland homme, &c.
d--ending the syllable ad before a consonant in a compound word, as adiouster, adjancer, adjoindre, advancer, adventurer, &c.

T--este, &c.
s--in the syllable i, before a, e, o, in diuers syllables, as initial, Egyptien, action, fiction, facti n, function.
t--in ct. and before s, finall, as faicts, droicts, dicts, disants, poincts, aimants,

G--before a. o. u. simple vowels, & before a compound vowell, beginning with them, before a consonant in ę same syllable, & in the end of any syllable, as ga. go gu. gua, guei, gui, gla, gra, &c- ag, eg, ig, og, ug.
j--or j. consonant before e. or i in the same syllable, as ge, gi, gei, geu, gemir, giser, &c.
u--in the syllable gn. betwixt two oo. as cognoistre, cognoſsance, also cigne, signe, regnard,
g--finall, as vng. rang. soing.

K--is a stable letter but not vsually received in ę French tongu instead of which are vsurped c. or q. before ou
C--for k. in as many waies as g, for g. ca, co, cu. cla, cra, cha, che, &c. ac, ec, ic, oc, uc.
s--thus noted ç. also before e. or i or c. in the same syllables, ca, ce, ci, co, cu. cha, che, chi, cho, chu. chla, chra.
ſs--betwixt two vowels, deça.
c--before t, or s, finals. dict, dicts.
Q--for k. onely, in qua, que, qui, quo, &c. aq, eq, iq, oq, uq,

Ia--dia, or dea.
ïa--dia mant.
ie--ciel, hier.
ïe--fiër, liër.
Io-en ions, termination verball, as disions, &c.
io--fiole, filiol.
Iu--piuler.
iu--in all all other words.

Va--suader.
uä--duälité.
a--in these syllables, gua, qua.
Ve--escuelle.
uë--in other words, cognuë muër, tuër, &c.
e--in these syllables, gue, que.
Vi-huile, luy, &c.
uï--in esguiser, Guise. proper name.
i--in these syllables, gui, & qui.
Vo--in possible words.
o--in the syllables, guo, quo,

Ae-or a. paelle for pale.
e--in aesle, for éle
Ao--aotre vaot, or autre vaut.
a--in saon, pan. (for san, pan.
o--in aorner, paovre for, orner poare, or pauare.
Ea--in these syllables, gea, cea, for ja, ça, as mangea, noncea, for mania, nonça.
eä--léal, seal.
â--eage, dea, (for âge, dâ.
Eo--in these syllables. geo, ceo, for jo, & ço. as flageoler, forceons flaioler, forçons.
eo--Aëon, &c.

Oa--in poale, oä--in other words.
oe--in soarre, (for soerre.
oe--for, loe, &c. or foy, loy, &c.
oë poëte, coeffe
ę-coene, foene. coeleste, &c.

Ay--before a vowel in an other syllable, as payer, payons,
aï--naïae
ei--before n, in ę same syllable. a--vay or va.
é--*Masculine*, before ne. in two diuers syllables as estrainer, &c.
ę--*Neutrall* in all other words chiefely before these consonats r. c. q. as faire, faict, mais, maistre, &c.

Eai in these syllables, geay, ceay for jay, çay. as mangeay, forceay, (for manjay, forçay, or manié, forcé.

Aie--in the termination ayent, for ayęt, as payent, or payét. essayent, essayét.

Au--autre, faut. or aotre, faot, ótre, fót.
Eau--Aeau, leau, or Aeao, leao, veó, leo.
Iau--miauler. or miaoler, mióler.

Ei--before n, or l, in the same syllable, as veil, peindre, peinct, ei--deite, reiterer e--in reigle.
i--aty, aeis, aeit. ley, feis, feir,
Iei--in Aieil, Aieille, Aieilleſse, Aieillot, Aieillart,

oei--oeil, soeil. or veil, sueil, euil seuil.

uei--sounded as oei, or ei. sa cueillir, &c.

Eu--feu, fire, peu little, seur, sower
u--in participles ending in eu, participials in eure, for ure, and these verbales eu. had feu, was, peu. able, seeu, veu, facteure, for facture, &c.
eu, eus, eust, feu, feus, feust.

Ieu--dieu, lieu, plusieurs &c.
iu--in substantiues and adiectiues, ending in ieur, ieux, ieuse, criëur, lieur. odieux, odiëuse,

Oeu--and ueu sounded, for eu. voeu, gueux, &c.

ueu--looke, oeu for eu.
uëu--suëur, &c.

Eue--as uë in all feminine participles deriued from the masculines in eu. as cue, had, sceue, aeue, peue, able, &c.

Eui--for oei uei, or ei, as euil, oeil, ueil. seuil, soeil, sueil.

Oi--before n. in in the same syllable, and before a vowell in diuers syllables, moins, soing, point, loyall, royal &c.
oę-*ouert* in ę syllable, oyent, verball, for oct, disoyent, dirayent.
oe-*close* in the syllable, oye, verball, oy for oe and in all other words in oy, as diroy, diroy, for diroes diroe
oï--Moïse, &c.
Oye--roye, soye loye, foye. &c.
Eoy--in these syllables, geoy, ceoy, for ioy, çoy as mangeoy, forceoy for manjoy, forçoy, &c.

Ou--sounded as ò, close, or oo, in English, as outrer, ouarie, &c
Aau--for aó, or ó. close, aoust, aouster.
Oua--for oa, poualle, for poalle.
ouä--fouäce,
Oue--Mantoue oué,--voué, vouër, &c.
Oui-bouis. ouï ouïr, or oïr.
ou before el. *liquide* or ll, betwixt two vowels, pouille, touiller.
Vuye--Truye.

In the foresaid *Table* three kindes of letters are to be distinguished in the French words: videlicet, the Roman, or round letter, representing vnto the eye, and from thence to the minde the *Proper* pronounciation of euery letter, to be sounded according as it is written, to wit, for it selfe, as a. for a. b for b. The *Italian*, or *Cursiue Letter*, representing the *Improper* pronounciation of the said letter, to be sounded not for it selfe, but for some other letter, as a. for e, e, for a, &c. The *English letter*, amongst the French letters, representing the *Superfluous* pronounciation of the same, to wit, that the said letter is not to be pronounced, although it be written, by which Treble distinction of letters, the Triple prononnciation of letters, in the French tongne is best discerned, and the French Orthographie best vnderstood. Note that instead of j, and v. Consonants, I put i and a. vowels, the heads turned downewards declared in the first part of my French Grammar.

Note diligently, that as many Letters, or Syllables, (Dipthongs, or Tripthongs) as are lincked together, the one vnder the other with a Brace, thus formed, ⏟ and a little line after them thus, ——— so many waies is the first letter of euery Brace printed with a great letter to be pronounced, and the said Letter printed with an English letter vnpronounced. As for example A. in the first brace is pronounced two waies, for a. for é. and vnpronounced.

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